The Centre Reporter.

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THE CENTRE REPORTER

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Mat. Quay is not dead yet as political boss, and the Republican convention at Harrisburg furnishes sufficient proof to fully substantiate this.

The Republican bosses are hitting Harrison under the belt wherever a chance is given. Grand Pa's hat should come into play now.

The Farmers Alliance in Kansas asks every farmer to contribute jnst one cent to the campaign fund. The Alliance may be able after the first collection to get a corner on buttons.

It is rumored Wanamaker will resign from the cabinet, having caused the displeasure of his boss, Harrison, who is displeased with John because of his implication in the Philadelphia frauds.

The government is experimenting with a rain-making machine in Texas. It is a success, but to raise the wind to produce the rain costs $8,000, and is not likely to become popular.

Quay still maintains his position as boss of the State, as the proceedings of the Republican convention at Harrisburg this week demonstrated, notwithstanding his overwhelming set-back last fall by his party.

The Altoona *Tribune* celebrated its anniversary by appearing in an entire new dress. The *Tribune* is one of the newsiest daily papers published in Pennsylvania and its prosperity is evidence of this.

The general sentiment throughout this county does not seem to be in accord with the Constitutional Convention. Nine of Bellefonte's most prominent attorneys recently in an interview by a reporter, gave their views for not supporting the movement. In substance, they think an enforcement of the present law will meet all requirements.

The Philadelphia papers that were in it do not appear to relish the suits brought by Attorney General Hensel to recover the 40 per cent commission on advertising divided with Bardsley. The *Inquirer* is very indignant at the attorney general's conduct, calling it "bluff" and "buncombe, declaring that it is "nobody's business" what became of the money which the newspapers chose to pay as a bonus to Bardsley for the advertising, and expressing its belief that Mr. Hensel can never recover a cent of it.

Some crank has proposed a plan to pension all the emancipated negroes, claiming that this country deprived them of their rights for two or three centuries, and now in justice should provide for them. Ex-Minister Douglass is out in a letter approving the plan. While that isn't enough to kill it, of course, the scheme is so utterly absurd that no sensible man will give it notice except that of ridicule. Pensions are very popular in this country, increasingly so, but the old soldiers have the call on them and it will be many a long day before the emancipated slave gets into Uncle Sam's purse.

The representation in the Democratic State convention, based on Governor Pattison's vote, is largely increased because of his heavy vote. The last convention had 368 delegates; the coming one will have 461, on the basis of one delegate for every thousand votes and an additional one for every portion Until proper rules of organization and conduct of business there is an advantage in a large number of delegates. the people are more fully represented, and there is less opportunity for intrigue. In Ohio there are 700 delegates to the Democratic State convention, in Indiana 1,500, in Kentucky, 1,200, and in other Western States equally imposing numbers.

Washington wants the Democratic national convention. Mr. Dickson, the Democratic national committeeman for the District of Columbia, is using every bit of influnce he can command to that end. It is claimed he has secured the written approval of three of his fellow committeeman, Messrs. Barbour of Virginia, Pasco of Florida and Ranson of North Carolina, and he feels justified in putting down Gorman of Maryland and Kenna of West Virginia as on his side for local considerations. With these seven votes as good as secured at the outset of his campaign he is very sanguine of the result. Washington is the most unlikely city of the Union to get the convention. It has not an electoral vote back of it. Chicago, St. Louis or Cincinnati are the most probable. Detroit and Indianapolis present claims, but are too small to accommodate a convention crowd.

As to Pensions.

The demagogues who are using every endeavor to capture the soldier vote would make it appear that only Republicans have ever done anything in the way of pensioning soldiers. Their argument is that only under Republican administrations were soldiers able to get their just dues, while the truth is that chiefly under the present administration has the treasury been opened to those who are not entitled to the bounty of the government says the Harrisburg *Patriot*. That the Cleveland administration took as good care of the true soldiers as did any other administration at the same time preventing the fraud that has become characteristic of the pension bureau of to-day, can be easily demonstrated.

General Grant was the idol of the soldiers. To him and his administration would veterans naturally look for most recognition. In 1869, the first year of Grant's incumbency, there was paid out for pensions $24,422,884; in the last year of his first term this increased to $30,169,341; and in the last year of his second term it fell to $28,351,600. In other words, the eight years of his presidency resulted in a loss to soldiers of $71,284 in pensions. Hayes went to the White House in 1877. In that year the pension disbursements amounted to $28,580,157, and in 1880 it increased to $57,240,540. In 1881, under President Garfield, this fell to $50,626,539, and in 1884 there was paid out $57,273,537 a small increase over the preceding administration. In sixteen years of Republican rule the pension list increased $28,850,643.

In 1885 when Cleveland became president, soldiers received in pensions $65,693,707, and in 1888 $79,646,146, or an increase over the previous administration of $22,372,609. That is the record of four years of Democratic rule. These pensions were believed to be just and proper all undeserving claims being rigidly excluded. Since then, however, the effort has been made by Republican office hunters to get the soldier vote by having honorable men declare themselves dependents upon public charity, and many of them were led by demagogues to do so. Many others lied and obtained pension by fraud, which was practiced by the pension bureau as well as by the applicants, until in 1890 the payments for pensions amounted to nearly $106,500,000, and is estimated at $116,000,000 for 1891.

The Democratic administration was the first to really and properly recognize the claims of soldiers, and their claims were properly recognized when properly advanced. All applicants who were deserving under the laws got their deserts. But that administration made no bid for the "soldier" vote by pensioning camp followers, sutlers, fireside soldiers and men who got a pain in their jaw reading war news to their neighbors. In those days a pension was the decoration of a heroic warrior—his badge of the American Legion of Honor. Now no one knows what many of them are.

The following clipped from the New York *Recorder* plainly voices the sentiment of all honest Republicans in the state, and is without doubt but that the Republican party is not in harmony but is divided and Quay will again be "vindicated" at the coming election. Pennsylvania is a doubtful state and the Democrats have full hopes of electing their entire ticket. The *Recorder* says when politics are run, as in Pennsylvania, upon Monte Carlo principles, what more apt than a doubtful state? We have the noisome rumor that Mr. Quay will lead the campaign this year as chairman of the Pennsylvania state committee. We are to have another campaign of vindication. Delamater was not enough. Bardsley is forgotten. Another turn at the wheel. The color may be red. Mr. Quay at the head of her campaign this year means that Pennsylvania becomes an extremely doubtful state and that Republicans all over the Union are forced into an attitude of apology. The reasons which compelled the withdrawel of that gentleman from the national committee make his leadership of the campaign in Pennsylvania a political scandal. This is no year for vindications, for a reformatory canvass, for board of correction campaigns. If this is to be the contribution of Pennsylvania to Republicanism—if we are always to find her in the attitude of explanation and vindication—better for Republicanism generally that she be no longer doubtful, but as hopelessly Democratic as Texas or Maryland.

This is what the Grinnell (Ia.) *Independent* says McKinleyism has done for the farmer: "One and one-half cents per pound for butcher stock; $15 to $20 for a good fat cow is what this community is getting for animals that it cost from $12 to $25 to winter, and this high price comes from the protection from the pauper cows of British America. Great is the McKinley bill."

What is Reciprocity?

A correspondent recently inquired of the Philadelphia *Times* requesting a clearly put statement of the meaning of reciprocity and the result of the reciprocity treaties which go into effect September 1st, as to the price of imported articles to consumers in the United States. The editor of the *Times* in reply says *reciprocity is simply free trade*, with occassonal variations from free to fair trade and every movement made in the line of reciprocity is a direct blow at the vitals of the McKinley tariff.

True, reciprocity treaties are authorized by the McKinley tariff, but that feature of the measure was an afterthought and was forced into the bill in the Senate, after it had been contemptuously rejected by McKinley and the House leaders, simply because Blaine had broken the backbone of the McKinley iniquity.

Blaine's public letters to Senator Frye declaring that the McKinley bill would not give the farmers a market for an additional bushel of wheat or pound of pork, compelled the monopolists to choose between accepting reciprocity or the defeat of their bill.

Blaine was the one statesman developed in his party by the long dispute over the tariff revison. He saw that the McKinley bill, its increase of taxes on the necessaries of life, would doom the party to defeat, and he countered on McKinley with free trade simply sugar-coated by the enticing title of reciprocity, and now since the monopoly tariff has been rejected by the people in every section, the defeated monopolists claim reciprocity, or free trade, as the main feature of the new tarifi.

Reciprocity is based on the free or fair exchange of the products of different countries. Free trade is its basis, and when entirely free trade is departed from it is by reciprocal terms for fair trade for the mutual benefit of producers and consumers of both countries.

Reciprocity must, therefore, benefit consumers in the United States by free admission of raw materials and also benefit our producers of the commodities we can best supply to other countries in return; but there is not a principle of feature of reciprocity that is not at war with every principle on which the McKinley tariff is based.

Tenting Accommodations.

The picnic committee has arranged for a full supply of tents for the picnic in September, in Grange park, having bought many new and suitable ones, so that all who desire can secure them at the following rates: 12x12 feet wall tents, floored, $5.00 each; 9x10 feet wall tents, floored, $2.50 each. To be assured of tent accommodations, they should, as much as possible, be engaged in advance. Tents will be put up by the committee ready for tentholders on their arrival on the grounds.

Those intending camping will bring camp equipage, lamps, bed clothing, chaff ticks, etc. The railroad company will carry all articles free pertaining to camp equipage, for those coming by rail. Straw will be furnished at a nominal price for filling bed ticks, but no loose straw will be allowed in the tents.

Religious Convention,

The State Convention of the Christian Endeavor societies is to be held in Williamsport this fall and will be a big affair. Philadelphia alone sends between five and six hundred delegates. At the national convention in Minneapolis in July the delegates numbered 50,000, constituting the largest religious convention ever held in the world. Between 1500 2000 delegates are expected in Williamsport, as a State affair.

Picnicked in Grange Park.

The Evangelical Sunday school of Lemont, picnicked in Grange park, Centre Hall, on Saturday last. The school arrived in the morning by train and were about one hundred in number, but were largely reinforced by our residents. The day opened very gloomy but about ten o'clock cleared up and gave the picnicers delightful weather. They returned on the 4-28 train, after enjoying themselves as only picnicers can.

To Reach the Public.

John Wanamaker, one of the most successful advertisers in the United States, said recently in an interview: "I never in my life used such a thing as a poster dodger, or handbill. My play for fifteen years has been to buy so much space in a newspaper and fill it up with what I want. I would not give an advertisement in a newspaper of five hundred circulation for five thousand dodgers or posters.

Appointed Assistant.

The gradual increase of the business at the Centre Hall railroad station having become too large for Arb Katherman to perform, the superintendent has engaged an assistant for the depot. The appointee is Charles Slack, a former student at the depot.

Clinton County Democrats.

The Democratic primaries for Clinton county take place next Saturday. There is but one candidate for constitutional convention delegate William H. Clough. There is no contest for this nomination because the sentiment is that the convention proposition will be voted down by the people. The majority of the Democratic lawyers, including Judge Mayer, Hon. S. R. Peale, C. S. McCormick, T. C. Hipple and T. T. Abrams, are opposed to the great expense attached to it, together with the uncertainty of obtaining any of the reforms contemplated by the friends of the measure. The candidates for register are James C. Smith, the incumbent, H. T. Jarrett and Frank Lanks; for associate judge, James W. Crawford, the incumbent, A. M. De Haas and Captian James S. Hall, and for jury commissioner, Alexander Flannigan William Allison, Jr., and John Q. Deise. The nominee for judge will probably be the man who will take the most positive position in favor of granting liquor licenses only to legitimate hotel keepers. Both Lock Haven and Renovo have become rum-ridden, and crime has increased.

Bitten By a Rattlesnake

On Saturday of last week, Wm. Lightner, of Baccaria township, Clearfield county, was bitten on the wrist by a huge rattlesnake, when some distance from home, and having no whiskey with him he took his knife and cut out the flesh into which the fangs had been sunk, then he sucked the wound effectually, bandaged his arm, and beyond a slight swelling he suffered but little except from fright.

Lunch Counters.

Both the Lutheran and Presbyterian Ladies Aid Societies purpose having lunch counters at the picnic, where meals etc., can be obtained by the hungry. The societies are making efforts to raise money for liquidation of church debts and this means will be resorted to. If you attend the picnic, have your meals served at either and you will benefit a good cause thereby.

Had Thirteen Rattles.

George Wells, the teamster, showed us the rattles of a snake which he killed in the mountains a few days ago. They were thirteen in number, and his snakeship was over three feet in length, and very fat. George has killed several rattlers this season, one of them having seven rattlers, which he killed about a week ago, near the reservoir.

The Can Exploded.

Lloyd Wiser, aged 5 years of Wayne township, Mifflin county, was making a fire in a stove on day last week and accidentally permitted an oil can to come contact with the flames. The can exploded and the burning oil was spilled all over him. He run and screamed for help when his mother tore his clothes from his body but he had inhaled the flames and the fire had done its work. He died within twenty-four hours.

Larger Attendance.

We are informed by a member of the order, that the attendance at the picnic this year will greatly exceed that of last, especially will it be so with those who expect to camp upon the grounds. Last year 180 tents were found sufficient to meet all demands. but this year it is likely over 300 will be occupied. and over that number will be ordered.

Invitations Issued.

Invitations have been issued for the wedding of Miss Ella Harpster, of Centre Hall, and Mr. Homer O. Barr, of Jeannette, Westmoreland county, Pa., on Tuesday evening, September 1st, at eight o'clock, at the residence of Mr. J. F. Harpster.

The Best Ever Grown.

The Pennsylvania exhibit of tobacco at the big fair in Chicago will, it is said, be obtained in Clinton county out of this years crop. A better of tobacco than is growing in little Clinton at present never was grown. The weather has been favorable since the plants were set, and the growth has been remarkable.—*Lock Haven Republican.*

To Erect More Buildings.

A large consignment of lumber was unloaded on the picnic grounds this week, which will be used in the erection of several more exhibition buildings. Work will be begun on them as soon as possible.

Be Registered.

Thursday, September 3, is the last day upon which a voter can register to entitle him to a vote at the election which will take place Tuesday, November 3d. The lists are now at the several election polling places.

——Cabinet's, $1 per dozen.—Lenney's gallery, Centre Hall.

BY THE WAY.

It is said that there are no baldheaded tramps. If this be so the way to avoid a head that resembles moulded tallow or a billiard ball is easily followed. I am of the opinion that there are more who lose their hair from luxurious living, improper care and bad ventilation than over study. Those that become baldheaded from too much study are rare—extremely so.

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Base ball seems to have completely captivated the young blood of the town while those of a more dignified turn and finer apparel are carried away with croquet. It is a healthy sign of the times when attention is given to sports and amusements which are refreshing to the spirits, conducive to physical development and a grateful relief from the monotony of the daily routine of work. Base ball bids fair to endure as the national game. Its only rival in popularity is foot ball, but that is as yet distinctively a college game and the rigor and severity of training necessary and the violence with which every interesting game must be largely made up, hinder its acceptance into popular favor. Base ball has been reduced to a profession with a degree of cleverness and ingenuity in its execution that is incomprehensible to the casual observor. But it is nevertheless the greatest game in America and a love for it seems innate in every native born.

Base ball players are like poets in that they are born not made. Some boys exhibit a degree of awkwardness on the field that is strikingly amusing. The contortions, gyrations and apparently painful manoeuvres that they go through in the simple acts of throwing and catching are enough to amuse a cynic. Then there are others with possibly no more practice or experience who display an ease and grace in the play that are pleasing to behold.

Croquet is an old game—our grandfathers played it, and it still retains much favor. It is not a game for those in whose veins flows the fiery blood of youth and life. It is closely allied to skill but it is slow, deliberate and devoid of many intricate points to wrangle over. Boys must growl, wrangle and dispute, and a game that lacks opportunities for such indulgence must necessarily be unpopular with them, But it suits those of older habits and natures and our middle-aged sports are spending lots of time (nothing more, I hope,) on it.

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The true test of genuine American paper currency is to hold the bill up the light so that you can discern two lines running parallel across its entire length; these are a red and blue silk thread inside the paper; no counterfeit has them.

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AT LAST.

He had wooed, but never had asked consent
Of this maid to be his wife,
And she had begun to think he meant
To court her all his life.

They went to a restaurant one night,
And when opening soda there,
Through his awkwardness, the cork took flight,
Nearly hitting maiden fair.

But she did not shrink as the missile near
To her ivory forehead passed;
With a rippling laugh she cried, "Oh, dear,
Has something popped at last?"

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Lying is like war, a necessary evil. Don't understand me, however, as commending the malicious lie, the one that does harm or in any way injures the feelings of a person, but there is a species of lying that seems really necessary, as much so as truth and just as good in its effect and result. We live a life of compromise and reciprocity. In our social life, in our mingling together we tell more lies than truths. Imagine the state our social life would be in if we never deviated from the paths of immaculate veracity and told the plain, unvarnished truth every time! Let a person try it and he will soon be dubbed as impolite, uncouth and even brutal. The more polished, suave, entertaining a person is the more lies he will have to his credit. But there is an excuse for much of it and the lying that is done by way of compromising or smoothing over a delicate matter is more in place than the cold truth. The courtesies and amenities of our existence which we so constantly employ are harmless and even less significant if possible, than the "guilty" or "not guilty" of the culprit. I agree with a prominent writer of the day when he says: "We may be as artificially polite as possible without violating any canon of ethics, just as we may tell children fables and stories which are widely improbable without doing them or ourselves any harm. We may even go further, and imagine ourselves in such a position as that to tell the truth would be cruel and brutal if nothing more. The truth must often be diluted, for, like pure oxygen, it is too strong for common use. Truth, it used to be said, lies at the bottom of a well, and it is safer and better to let it lie there than to house it in an impossible palace and employ it in services which can lead only to trouble, confusion, strife and animosity."

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The "Jew" question is up again, this time in the form of a complaint by the *American Hebrew* against the publishers of the *Century* dictionary for its offensive definition of the "Sheeny." Here is the opaque way in which the dictionary defines the words, "Sheeny (origin obscure,) a sharp fellow, hence a Jew; a term of opprobrium, also used attributively. (Slang.)" I must admit this is rather an insulting definition, in which the lexicographer expressed his personal bias quite as much as Dr. Johnson did when he defined "a pension" as "a sum paid to a hireling to betray his county."

Why a "sharp fellow" must necessarily be a Jew is hard to say when so many fine specimens can be found among Christians. Some one says this insulting word is derived from *chien*, the French for dog, a pet name which for ages was given by the Christians to the Jews. In the gorgeous novel Ivanhoe, the insulting epithet is freely given to the meek and long suffering Isaac of York. Even that paragon of Christian chivalry, the haughty Templar, Brian de Bois Guilbert, can say nothing more courteous to Isaac than "Jew dog," and "Unbelieving dog." In the nations of the East, "Sheeny" means a Christian, and the complimentary name by which an American or a European is saluted in Mohammedan countries is "Christian dog." Thus the law of retaliation travels round the world; and hate begets hate, and wrong begets wrong.

But another authority gives this as the accepted origin of the name. In the middle ages the Jews used to curse their enemies with the expression, Misah Meschius, "Mayest thou die one of the five judicial deaths." This curse became very common, and the English catching the terminal sound from the people who used it, applied it or its corruption, sheeny, to designate that people.

LOUNGER.

A Safe Investment.

Is one which is guaranteed to bring you satisfactory results, or in case of failure a return of purchase price, On this safe plan you can buy from our advertised Druggist a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. It is guaranteed to bring relief in every case, when used for any affection of Throat, Lungs or Chest, such as Consumption, Inflammation of Lungs, Bronchitis, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Croup, etc., etc. It is pleasant and agreeble to taste, perfectly safe, and can always be depended upon. Trial bottles free at J. D. Murray's Drugstore.

Festival.

The Ladies Aid society, of the Evangelical church will hold a festival in Wolf's park, Centre Hall, on Saturday evening, next, August 29th. All are invited to attend. Proceeds for benefit of the church.

Scoring the Tips.

The latest fad for young ladies is a handsome tablet to be carried on the street on which to score down the number of hat tips they get from gentlemen friends.

Where It Is.

The new post office, Cato, recently established in this county, is about fifteen miles north of Milesburg, out in the ridges. It will be a great convenience to the people of that remote region.

——New Top buggy, never in use, will be sold cheap. Apply to, or address, S. W. Smith, Centre Hall, Pa.

——Miss Kate Reesman is again able to be out, and we hope her health will continue to improve.

——The attendance at the Penn Cave camp meeting next Sunday will be large. Nearly all express their intention of going down.

——No services were held in the Reformed church on Sunday evening on account of the absence of the pastor, Rev. Eisenberg, at the dedication of the new Reformed church at Millheim.

——No shelf worn stock is thrust upon customers at A. C. Mingle's shoe store, Bellefonte. His large trade enables him to constantly keep new goods, and always of the latest styles and at very moderate prices, as all customers admit.

——A Bellefonte citizen has a bob-tailed cow which gives sour milk and the papers of the town are unable to understand why this is. Probably one of the REPORTER's readers can inform them as to the cause of this freak of nature.

——Do you want to secure genuine bargains in clothing and gent's furnishing goods? Lewins, at the Philad. Branch, Bellefonte, can save you considerable money.

——The fourteen month old child of Benjamin Smith, of Williamsport, died near Farmers Mills, one day last week, of cholera infantum. Mrs. Smith was on a visit to her mother-in-law, Mrs. Isaac Smith, where the child was taken ill. The body was taken to williamsport for burial.

STATE BALLOT LAW.

FULL TEXT OF PENNSYLVANIA'S NEW ELECTION STATUTE.

TO TAKE EFFECT MARCH 1.

An act to regulate the nomination and election of public officers requiring certain expenses incident thereto to be paid by the several counties and certain other expenses to be paid by the commonwealth and punishing certain officers in regard to such elections.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in general assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same. That from and after March 1, 1892, all ballots cast in elections for public officers within this commonwealth shall be printed and distributed at public expense as hereinafter provided. The printing of the ballots and of the cards of instruction for the elections in each county and the delivery of the same to the election officers, as hereinafter provided; and all other expenses incurred under the provisions of this act shall be a county charge, unless herein otherwise provided, the payment of which shall be provided for in the same manner as the payment of other election expenses. It shall be the duty of the secretary of the commonwealth to prepare forms for all the blanks made necessary or advisable by this act, and to furnish copies of the same to the county commissioners of each county, who shall procure further copies of the same at the cost of the county and furnish them to the election officers or other persons by whom they are to be used in such quantities as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this act.

Sec. 2. Any convention of delegates or primary meeting of electors, or caucus held under the rules of a political party, or any board authorized to certify nominations representing a political party, which, at the election next preceding, polled at least 3 per cent. of the largest entire vote for any office cast in the state or in the electoral district or division thereof, for which such primary meeting, caucus, convention or board desires to make or certify nominations, may nominate one candidate for each office which is to be filled in the state or in the said district or division at the next ensuing election by causing a certificate of nomination to be drawn up and filed as hereinafter provided, provided that any political party which polled 8 per cent. of the entire vote in the state at the election next preceding at which a state officer was voted for, may make and certify nominations according to the provisions of this section for any electoral division or district of the state, notwithstanding that such political party may have polled less than 3 per cent. of the entire vote at the last preceding election in said electoral district or division. Every such certificate of nomination shall be signed by the presiding officer and the secretary or secretaries of the convention or primary meeting or caucus or board, who shall add thereto their places of residence and shall be sworn or affirmed to by them before an officer qualified to administer oaths, to be true to the best of their knowledge and belief, and a certificate of the oath shall be annexed to the certificate of nomination.

Sec. 3. Nominations of candidates for any public office may also be made by nomination papers signed by qualified electors of the state or of the electoral district or division thereof for which the nomination is made and filed in the proper office, as provided in section 5 of this act. Where the nomination is for any office to be filled by the voters of the state at large the number of qualified electors of the state signing such nomination paper shall be at least one half of 1 per cent. of the largest vote for any officer elected in the state at the last preceding election at which a state officer was voted for. In the case of all other nominations the number of qualified electors of the electoral district or division signing such nomination paper shall be at least 3 per cent. of the largest entire vote for any officer elected at the last preceding election in the said electoral district or division for which said nomination papers are designed to be made. Each elector signing a nomination paper shall add to his signature his place of residence and occupation, and no person may subscribe to more than one nomination for each office to be filled. The signatures to each nomination paper and the qualification of the signers shall be vouched for by the affidavit of at least five of the signers thereof, which affidavit shall accompany the nomination paper; provided that nomination papers which are not signed and made out in strict compliance with all the requirements of this act shall be invalid.

Nomination Papers Must Be Explicit.

Sec. 4. All certificates of nomination and nomination papers shall specify: One (1). The party or policy which such candidate represents expressed in not more than three words; in the case of electors of president and vice president of the United States the names of the candidates for president and vice president may be added to the party or political appellation. Two (2). The name of each candidate nominated therein, his profession, business or occupation, if any, and his place of residence, with street and number thereon, if any. Three (3). The office for which such candidate is nominated; provided that no words shall be used in any nomination papers to describe or designate the party or policy or political appellation represented by the candidate named in such nomination papers as aforesaid identical with or similar to the words used for the like purpose in certificates of nominations made by a convention of delegates of a political party which at the last preceding election polled 3 per cent. of the largest vote cast.

Sec. 5. Certificates of nomination for candidates for the offices of presidential electors and members of the house of representatives of the United States and for all state offices, including those of judges, senators and representatives, shall be filed with the secretary of the commonwealth at least fifty-six days before the day of the election for which the candidates are nominated, and nomination papers for candidates for the said offices shall be filed with the said secretary at least forty-nine days before the day of such election. Certificates of nomination and nomination papers for candidates for all other offices except township and borough offices shall be filed with the county commissioners of the respective counties at least forty-two and thirty-five days respectively before the day of the election. Certificates of nomination and nomination papers for candidates for township and borough offices and election officers and school directors in the same shall be filed with the auditors of the respective townships and boroughs at least ten and seven days respectively before the day of election.

Sec. 6. The certificates of nomination and nomination papers being so filed and being in conformity with the provisions of this act shall be deemed to be valid, unless objections thereto are duly made in writing.

First—In the case of certificates and papers designed for the state at large within thirty days after the last day for the filing of such certificates and papers.

Second—In the case of other certificates and papers, except those designed for borough and township officers, within twenty days after the last day for the filing of such certificates and papers.

Third—In the case of certificates and papers designed for borough and township officers within three days after the last day for the filing of such certificates and papers. Objections as to form and apparent conformity or nonconformity to law of certificates or papers designed for the state at large shall be filed with the secretary of the commonwealth and shall be considered by him conjointly with the auditor general and attorney general, and shall be decided finally by a majority of these officers. Objections of the same kind to other certificates and papers, except those for borough and township offices, shall be filed with the commissioners and shall be decided finally by a majority of them. Objections of the same kind to certificates and papers designed for borough and township offices shall be filed with the auditors and shall be decided by a majority of them. All objections as to the validity of certificates or papers, other than objections as to form or apparent conformity as heretofore described, shall in the case of certificates or papers designed for the state at large be filed in the court of common pleas of Dauphin county, and in the case of all other certificates and papers such obligations shall be filed in any court of common pleas within the judicial district of which such election district or division or part thereof for which such certificates or papers are designed may be situated. In case the court is in session, one or more judges of the court shall immediately proceed to hear such objections without unnecessary adjournment or delay, and shall give such hearing precedence over all other business before him or them. In case the court is not in session, any judge of such court on the presentation to him of the prothonotary that such objections have been filed as aforesaid shall immediately proceed to hear such objections as aforesaid. Where there are more than one court of common pleas in any election district or division such objections may be referred by the court with which they are filed to any other court in such district, if such reference is necessary to secure a more convenient and speedy hearing, and all cases of dispute as to which of several courts in such district shall have jurisdiction shall be immediately decided by the judge being oldest in commission in such district.

Sec. 7. Any person whose name has been presented as a candidate may cause his name to be withdrawn from nomination by request in writing signed by him and acknowledged before an officer qualified to take acknowledgments of deeds and filed with the secretary of the commonwealth fifteen days or with the county commissioners of the proper county twelve days, as the case may be, previous to the day of election, and no name so withdrawn shall be printed upon the ballots.

Sec. 8. All certificates of nomination and nomination papers when filed shall be open under proper regulations to public inspection, and shall be preserved not less than two years in the offices where they have been filed.

Duties of Secretary and Sheriffs.

Sec. 9. The secretary of the commonwealth shall, ten days at least previous to the day of any election of United States or state officers, transmit to the county commissioners and the sheriff in each county in which such election is to be held duplicate official lists stating the names and residences of and parties or policies represented by all candidates whose nomination certificates or papers have been filed with him as herein provided for such election, and have not been found and declared to be invalid, as provided in section 6, and to be voted for at each voting place in each such county respectively, substantially in the form of the ballots to be used therein. The county commissioners of each county shall also send to the sheriff of their county, at least ten days prior to the day of any election, an official list containing the names, residences and party or political appellations of all candidates except those for election officers and school directors, whose nomination certificates or papers have been filed with the said commissioners, as herein provided for such election, and to be voted for at each voting place in the county substantially in the form of the ballots to be used therein.

Sec. 10. "It shall be the duty of the sheriff of every county, at least ten days before any election to be held therein, except for township and borough officers, to give notice of the same by proclamations posted up in the most public places in every election district and by advertisements in at least two newspapers, if there be so many published in the county, representing so far as practical the political parties which at the preceding election cast the largest and next largest number of votes, and in every such proclamation or advertisement he shall

"I—Enumerate the officers to be elected and give a list of all the nominations, except for election officers and assessors, made as provided in this act and to be voted for in such county as far as may be in the form in which they shall appear upon the ballots, but the proclamations posted in each election district need not contain the names of any candidates but those to be voted for in such district.

"II—Designate the place at which the election is to be held.

"III—He shall give notice that every person, excepting justices of the peace, who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the government of the United States or of this state, or of any city or incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer or agent who is or shall be employed under the legislative, executive or judiciary department of this state or of the United States or of any city or incorporated district, and also that every member of congress and of the state legislature and of the select or common council of any city or commissioners of any incorporated district is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time the office or appointment of judge, inspector or clerk of any election of this commonwealth, and that no inspector, judge or other officer of any such election shall be eligible to any office to be then voted for," except that of an election officer.

Sec. 11. In case of the death or withdrawal of any candidate nominated as herein provided, the party, convention, primary meeting, caucus or board, or the citizens who nominated such candidate, may nominate a substitute in his place by filing in the proper office at any time before the day of election a nomination certificate or paper which shall conform to all the requirements of this act in regard to original certificates or papers. Provided, that if the said convention or citizens shall have authorized any committee to make nominations in the event of the death or withdrawal of candidates the said convention shall not be required to reconvene, nor the said citizens to sign a new nomination paper, but the said committee shall have power to file the requisite nomination certificate or paper which shall recite the facts of the appointment and powers of the said committee (naming all its members) of the death or withdrawal of the candidate and of the action of the committee thereon, and the truth of these facts shall be verified by the affidavit annexed to the certificate or paper of two members of the committee and also of at least two of the officers of the convention who made affidavit in support of the original certificate or two of the citizens who made affidavit to the original paper. And provided, also, that in case of a substituted nomination paper not filed by a committee but signed by citizens it shall only be necessary that two-thirds of the signers of the said paper shall have been signers of the original paper.

Sec. 12. All substituted nomination certificates or papers may be objected to as provided in section 7 of this act, and if a substituted certificate or paper be filed after the last day for filing, the original certificate or paper objections must be made within four days after the filing, and no objection as to form or conformity to law shall be received after the time set for printing the ballots.

As soon as any substituted candidate shall have been duly nominated, his name shall be substituted by the proper officers in the place of that of the candidate who has died or withdrawn, so far as time may allow, and in case a substituted nomination be filed with or transmitted to the county commissioners or township or borough auditors after the ballots have been printed, the said commissioners or auditors shall prepare and distribute with the ballots suitable slips of paper bearing the substituted name, together with the title of the office, and, having adhesive paste upon the reverse side, which shall be offered to each voter with the regular ballot, and may be affixed thereto.

How Ballots Must Be Printed.

Sec. 13. The county commissioners of each county shall cause all the ballots to be used therein to be printed, except for elections of officers of townships and boroughs and election officers and school directors in the same, the ballots for which shall be printed and distributed by the auditors, who shall certify the cost of such printing and distribution to the county commissioners for payment as part of a county election expenses. The said commissioners and auditors shall ascertain the offices to be filled and shall be responsible for the accurate printing of the ballots in accordance with this act and for the safe keeping of the same while in their possession or that of their subordinates or agents.

Sec. 14. The face of every ballot which shall be printed in accordance with the provisions of this act shall contain the names and residences of all candidates whose nomination for any office specified in the ballot shall have been duly made, except such as may have died or withdrawn. The names of candidates shall be presented in the following manner and order:

In the case of certificates of nominations made by a convention of delegates or otherwise, as described in section 2, representing a political party which at the election next preceding polled at least 3 per cent. of the highest entire vote cast in the state or electoral district or division thereof for which such nominations are made, as described in section 2, the names of all the candidates so nominated by such political party shall be arranged in groups as presented in the several certificates of nomination under the designation of the office, with the party descriptive words or political appellation at the head of each group. Such groups shall be printed in the order of the vote polled by each political party at the last preceding election, beginning with the party which secured the highest vote. In all other cases of nomination by nomination papers the names of the candidates for each office shall be arranged under the designation of the office in alphabetical order according to the surnames. There shall be left at the end of the list of candidates for each different office (or under the title of the office itself for which an election is to be held in case there be no candidates legally nominated therefor) as many blank spaces as there are persons to be elected to such office, in which the voter may insert the name of any persons whose name is not printed on the ballot for whom he desires to vote as candidate for such office, and such insertion shall count as a vote without the cross mark (x) hereinafter mentioned. Whenever the approval of a constitutional amendment or other question is submitted to the vote of the people, such questions shall be printed upon the ballot after the list of candidates.

The ballot shall be so printed as to give to each voter a clear opportunity to designate his choice of candidates by a cross mark (x) in a sufficient margin at the right of the name of each candidate, and in like manner his answer to the questions submitted, and on the ballot may be printed instructions how to mark, and such words as will aid the voter to do this, as "vote for one," "vote for three," "yes," "no" and the like. Provided, that a voter may designate his choice of all the candidates of a political party or group by one cross mark in the margin to the right of the party name or political designation of such group, and such mark shall be equivalent to a mark against every name in the group.

Sec. 15. All the ballots used at the same voting place at any election shall be alike, and shall be at least six inches long and four inches wide; they shall be printed with the same kind or kinds of type (which shall not be smaller than the size known as "brevier" or "eight point body") upon white paper, without any impression or mark to distinguish one from another, except as expressly authorized herein or by the constitution of this commonwealth. Each ballot shall be attached to a stub or counterfoil, and all the ballots for the same voting place shall be bound together in convenient numbers, in books, in such manner that each ballot may be detached and removed separately.

A diagonal folding line shall be printed on the right hand upper corner of the back of each ballot, and the said corner shall be edged with adhesive paste, so that the corner when folded at the folding line can be securely fastened down over the number now required by the constitution of this commonwealth, so that the said number cannot be seen without unfastening or cutting open the part so fastened down. The top of each ballot shall have a margin of equal size on both back and face, and the said folding line shall be upon this margin, but nothing else shall be printed thereon except instructions how to mark. Provided, that if at any time the said constitution shall cease to require ballots to be numbered, the foregoing requirements as to the folding line, the margin and the adhesive paste shall be void.

On the back of each ballot, or on the right hand side of the back, if the ballot is printed in two columns, there shall be printed as a caption, "official ballot for," followed by the designation of the voting place for which the ballot is prepared, the date of the election and a facsimile of the signatures of the county commissioners of the respective counties who have caused the ballots to be printed, unless they have been printed by township or borough auditors. A record of the number of ballots printed and furnished to each voting place shall be kept and preserved by the county commissioners of the several counties when it is shown by affidavit that mistake or omission has occurred in the publication of names or description of candidates or in the printing of the ballots, the court of common pleas of the district or county or any judge thereof may, upon the application of any qualified elector of the district or county, require the county commissioners to correct the mistake or omission or to show cause why they should not.

Sec. 16. The county commissioners of each county shall provide for each election district in which an election is to be held, except in elections for township and borough offices two sets of such ballots, each of not less than seventy-five for every fifty and fraction of fifty voters therein, as ascertained upon the assessor's list. They shall also prepare full instructions for the guidance of voters as to obtaining ballots, as to the manner of marking them and the method of gaining assistance, and as to obtaining new ballots in place of those accidentally spoiled, and they shall respectively cause the same, together with copies of sections 31 to 36 inclusive of this act, to be printed in large, clear type on separate cards, to be called cards of instruction. They shall also cause to be printed on tinted paper and without the facsimile indorsements an equal number of copies of the form of the ballot provided for each voting place at each election therein, which shall be called specimen ballots, and at each election they shall furnish to each voting place, together with the ballots to be used there, a sufficient number of cards of instruction and specimen ballots for use as required in section 21 of this act. They shall also provide for each election district at every election therein two copies of the assessor's lists of voters and shall deliver the same as such lists are now delivered, one copy to be called the "ballot checklist" for the inspectors in charge of the ballots and the other copy to be called the "voting checklist," to be used in marking the name of those who have voted and the numbers of their ballots, as now required by law.

Sec. 17. The two sets of ballots, together with the specimen ballots and cards of instruction printed by the county commissioners as herein provided, shall be packed by them in separate sealed packages, with marks on the outside clearly designating the election districts for which they are intended and the number of ballots of each kind inclosed.

They shall then be sent by the county commissioners of the respective counties separately and at different times or by different methods to the judges of election at the several voting places so as to be received by them, one set on the Saturday before the day of election and the other set on the Monday before the day of election. The respective judges of election shall on delivery to them of such packages return receipts therefor to the commissioners, who shall keep a record of the time when and the manner in which the several packages are sent, and shall preserve for the period of one year the receipts of the said judges of election. For elections of officers of townships and boroughs and of election officers and school directors in the same, the auditor shall provide for each election district seventy-five ballots for every fifty and fraction of fifty voters on the assessor's list and an equal number of specimen ballots, and shall obtain from the county commissioners the requisite cards of instruction, which shall be delivered with the ballots to the judges of election the day before the day of election.

Sec. 18. In case the ballots to be furnished to any voting place in accordance with the provisions of this act shall fail for any reason to be duly delivered, or in case after delivery they shall be destroyed or stolen, it shall be the duty of the judge of election of such voting place to cause other ballots to be prepared substantially in the form of the ballots so wanting, and upon receipt of such other ballots from him, accompanied by a statement under oath that the same have been so prepared and furnished by him, and that the original ballots have so failed to be received or have been so destroyed or stolen, the election officers shall cause the ballots so substituted to be used in lieu of the ballots wanting as above. It shall be the duty of the county commissioners of each county to mail complete specimens of the ballots and other necessary papers by registered letter to the judge of elections of each election district at least four days before the election, to enable him to comply with the directions of this section.

Private Stalls for Voters.

Sec. 19. The county commissioners of each county shall provide for each election district therein, at each election, a room large enough to be fitted up with voting shelves and a guardrail as hereinafter provided. If in any district no such room can be rented or otherwise obtained, the said commissioners shall cause to be constructed for such district a temporary room of adequate size to be used as a voting room; they shall also cause all the said rooms to be suitably provided with heat and light, and with a sufficient number of voting shelves or compartments at or in which voters may conveniently mark their ballots, so that in the marking thereof they may be screened from the observation of others, and a guardrail shall be so constructed and placed that only such persons as are inside said rail can approach within six feet of the ballot box and of such voting shelves or compartments. The arrangement shall be such that neither the ballot box nor the voting booths shall be hidden from view of those just outside the said guardrail. The number of such voting shelves or compartments shall not be less than one for every fifty names on the assessor's list, but shall not in any case be less than three for the voters qualified to vote at such voting place. No persons other than the election officers and voters admitted as hereinafter provided shall be permitted within the said rail except by authority of the election officers for the purpose of keeping order and enforcing the law. Each voting shelf or compartment shall be kept provided with proper supplies and conveniences for marking the ballots.

Sec. 20. To provide for the cost of said shelves or compartments and guardrails in the year of 1892, the secretary of the commonwealth, the secretary of internal affairs and the auditor general shall be and they are hereby constituted a board to decide upon a pattern of the said shelves or compartments, and a pattern of the said guardrails and upon the material to be used for them, and such other furniture or apparatus as may be necessary, and to fix a limit of cost of the same per shelf or compartment and per linear foot of rail, and the said board shall within two months after the passage of this act notify the commissioners of the respective counties of the pattern adopted and of the limit of cost, and the said commissioners, after they have provided the said shelves or compartments and guardrails, shall send to the auditor general of the commonwealth a statement of the voting places in the county, naming them, and of the number of shelves or compartments provided for each according to the pattern adopted and of the cost of the same, not exceeding the limit to be fixed as aforesaid, which statement shall be signed by the said commissioners, verified by the affidavit of one of them and approved by the county controller or auditors. On receipt of the said statement the auditor general shall draw warrants upon the treasury of the commonwealth in favor of the treasurers of the counties from which the said statements shall have been received for the sums therein stated to be due, and the state treasurer is hereby directed to pay the said warrants.

The said shelves or compartments and guardrails shall thereafter be the property of the respective counties, and no further allowance shall be made to the counties by the auditor general for providing the same.

Sec. 21. At the opening of the polls in each voting place the seals of one package shall be publicly broken, and the said package shall be opened by the judge of elections. The cards of instruction shall be immediately posted at or in each voting shelf or compartment provided in accordance with this act for the marking of the ballots, and not less than three such cards and not less than five specimen ballots shall be immediately posted in or about the voting room outside the guardrail, and such cards and specimen ballots shall be given to any voter at his request. The second set of ballots shall be retained unopened by the respective judges of election until they are needed for the purposes of voting.

Sec. 22. Any person desiring to vote shall give his name and residence to one of the election officers in charge of the ballots, who shall thereupon announce the same in a loud and distinct tone of voice, and if such name is found upon the ballot checklist by the inspector or clerks in charge thereof he shall likewise repeat the said name, and the voter shall be allowed to enter the space inclosed by the guardrail unless his right to vote be challenged. No person whose name is not on the said list or whose right to vote shall be challenged by a qualified citizen shall be admitted within said guardrail until he has established his right to vote in the manner now provided by law, and his name if not on the checklists shall then be added to both lists. As soon as a voter is admitted within the rail the election officer having charge of the ballots shall detach a ballot from the stub and give it to the said voter, but shall first fold it so that the words printed on the back and outside as provided in section 15 of this act shall be the only wording visible, and no ballot shall be voted unless folded in the same manner. Not more than one ballot shall be given to a voter except as is provided in section 26 of this act. As soon as a voter receives a ballot the letter "B" shall be marked against his name on the margin of the ballot checklist; but no record of the number of the ballots shall be made on the said lists. Besides the election officers and such supervisors as are authorized by the laws of the United States or overseers appointed by the courts of this commonwealth, not more than four voters in excess of the number of voting shelves or compartments provided shall be allowed in said inclosed space at one time.

Sec. 23. On receipt of his ballot the voter shall forthwith and without leaving the space inclosed by the guardrail retire to one of the voting shelves or compartments and shall prepare his ballot by marking in the appropriate margin or place a cross (x) opposite the party name or political designation of a group of candidates or opposite the name of the candidate of his choice for each office to be filled or by inserting in the blank space provided therefor any name not already on the ballot, and in case of a question submitted to the vote of the people by marking in the appropriate margin or place a cross (x) against the answer which he desires to give. Before leaving the voting shelf or compartment the voter shall fold his ballot without displaying the marks thereon in the same way it was folded when received by him, and he shall keep the same so folded until he has voted.

After leaving the voting shelf and before leaving the inclosed space he shall give his ballot to the election officer in charge of the ballot box, who shall without unfolding the ballot number it as required by the constitution of this commonwealth, placing the said number in the right hand upper corner of the back of the ballot immediately to the left of the folding line printed thereon and nowhere else, and shall then at once fold the corner at the folding line and fasten it securely down with the adhesive paste so as to cover the number on the ballot so that it cannot be seen without unfastening or cutting open the part so fastened down, and shall then deposit the ballot in the box. The voter shall mark and deliver his ballot without undue delay, and shall quit the inclosed space as soon as his ballot has been deposited. Provided, that if at any time the constitution of this commonwealth shall cease to require ballots to be numbered no number shall be marked on the ballot, and it shall be deposited in the ballot box by the voter himself.

Absolute Secrecy Required.

Sec. 24. No voter shall be allowed to occupy a voting shelf or compartment already occupied by another except when giving the help allowed by section 27 of this act, nor to remain within said compartment more than three minutes in case all of such compartments are in use and other voters are waiting to occupy the same. No voter not an election officer shall be allowed to re-enter the inclosed space after he has once left it, except to give help as hereinafter described. Each voter's name shall be checked on the voting checklist by the officer having charge thereof as soon as he has cast his vote in the manner now provided by law. It shall be the duty of the judge of election to secure the observance of the provisions of this section to keep order in the room in which the voting is held, and to see that no more persons are admitted within the inclosed space than are allowed by this act.

Each party which has by its primary meeting, caucus, convention or board sent to the proper office a certificate of nomination, and each group of citizens which has sent to the proper office a nomination paper, as provided in sections 2 and 3 of this act, shall be allowed to appoint three electors to act as watchers at each voting place without expense to the county, one of whom shall be allowed to remain in the room outside the inclosed space. Each watcher shall be provided with a certificate from the county commissioners, or if the election be held in a township or borough, from the auditors of the same, stating his name, names of the persons who have appointed him and the party or policy he represents, and no party or policy shall be represented by more than one watcher in the same voting room at any one time. Watchers shall be required to show their certificates when requested to do so. Until the polls are closed no persons shall be allowed in the room outside of the said inclosed space except these watchers, voters not exceeding ten at any one time who are awaiting their turn to prepare their ballots and peace officers when necessary for the preservation of the peace. No person when within the voting room shall electioneer or solicit votes for any party or candidate, nor shall any written or printed matter be posted up within the said room, except as required by law.

Sec. 25. No list or memorandum of the names of voters, except such lists as are expressly authorized by law, shall be made within the voting room by any person or officer, nor shall any list or memorandum of the numbers marked upon the ballots be made or kept, except such lists as are expressly authorized by law. Provided, that any voter may make a memorandum of the number of his own ballot and the watchers may keep their poll books and challenge lists. After the closing of the polls, and before the ballot boxes are opened, all the lists of voters upon which the numbers of the ballots are recorded, as now required by law, shall be placed in separate sealed covers, properly marked, and the stubs of all the ballots used, together with all unused ballots and the ballot checklist, shall also be inclosed in a sealed package, properly designating the voting place, which package shall be sent to the proper office as required by law in the case of the ballots cast, and neither the said package nor the said lists of voters shall thereafter be opened, except by the return judges, or in the case of a contest or upon the order of a court of a competent jurisdiction.

Sec. 26. No person other than the election officers shall take or remove any ballot from the voting place. If any voter inadvertently spoils a ballot he may obtain another upon returning the spoiled one. The ballots thus returned shall be immediately canceled, and at the close of the polls shall be secured in an envelope, sealed and sent to the proper office, as required by law in the case of ballots cast.

Sec. 27. If any voter declares to the judge of election that by reason of disability he desires assistance in the preparation of his ballot he shall be permitted by the judge of election to select a qualified voter of the election district to aid him in the preparation of his ballot, such preparation being made in the voting compartment.

Sec. 28. If a voter marks more names than there are persons to be elected to an office, or if for any reason it is impossible to determine the voter's choice for any office to be filled, his ballot shall not be counted for such office. No ballot without the official indorsement shall, except as herein otherwise provided, be allowed to be deposited in the ballot box, and none but ballots provided in accordance with the provisions of this act shall be counted. Ballots not marked or improperly or defectively marked shall be indorsed as defective, but shall be preserved with the other ballots. If any ballot appears to have been obtained otherwise than as provided in this act, the judge of elections shall transmit such ballot to the district attorney without delay, together with whatever information he may have tending to the detection of the person who deposited the same.

Sec. 29. After the polls are closed the election officers only shall remain in the voting room, within the guardrail, and shall there at once proceed to count the votes. Such counting shall not be adjourned or postponed until it shall have been fully completed. A record shall first be made of the number of the last ballot cast. The officers in charge of the voting checklist shall in the presence of the other officers and watchers count in a distinct and audible voice the names checked on the said list, and announce the whole number thereof, and the lists of voters, the stubs of ballots used and all unused ballots shall then be sealed up as required by section 25 of this act. The ballot box shall then be opened by the judge, the ballots shall be taken therefrom by the inspector designated by the judge and audibly counted one by one by the judge, and when the count is completed the whole number of ballots cast shall be announced, and the counting of the number of votes received by each person voted for shall then proceed. All ballots after being removed from the box shall be kept within the unobstructed view of those present in the voting room, but out of their reach until they are placed in the ballot box, as required by law. A full return shall be made in the manner now provided by law of all votes cast, and the total vote as soon as counted shall be publicly announced.

It shall be the duty of police officers, constables and deputy constables, now required by law to be present at the polls, to remain within the voting room, but outside the guardrail, while the votes are being counted and to preserve order therein. No person except the said peace officers, when necessary for the preservation of the peace, or persons acting by their authority for the same end, shall enter the space within the guardrail or communicate with any election officer in any way after the polls are closed and until the counting of the votes has been completed.

Sec. 30. Whenever in any contested election the tribunal trying the case shall decide that the ballots used in one or more election districts were by reason of the omission, addition, misplacing, misspelling or misstatement of one or more titles of offices or names or residences of candidates or parties or policies represented by them, so defective as to the office in contest as to be calculated to mislead the voters in regard to any of the candidates nominated for the said office, and that the defective condition of the said ballots may have affected the result of the entire election for the said office, the said tribunal shall declare the election to be invalid as regards the said office, and shall report their decision to the governor of the commonwealth.

The governor on receiving the report of the said decision shall without delay cause a writ or writs of election for the office in contest to issue and appoint a day within four weeks from the date of the writ for the holding of a new election, to be held according to the provisions of this act for the office in contest.

Penalties for Violating This Law.

Sec. 31. A voter who shall, except as herein otherwise provided, allow his ballot to be seen by any person with an apparent intention of letting it be known how he is about to vote or shall cast or attempt to cast any other ballot than the official ballot which has been given to him by the proper election officer or shall willfully violate any other provision of this act or any person who shall interfere with any voter when inside said inclosed space or when marking his ballot, or who shall endeavor to induce any voter before depositing his ballot to show how he marks or has marked his ballot, or who, except when lawfully commanded by a return judge or a competent court, shall loosen, cut or unfasten the corner pasted down over the number on any ballot, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding $100, or to undergo an imprisonment for not more than three months, or both, at the discretion of the court.

Sec. 32. Any person who shall, prior to an election, willfully deface or destroy any list of candidates posted in accordance with the provisions of this act, or who, during an election, shall willfully deface, tear down, remove or destroy any card of instruction or specimen ballot printed or posted for the instruction of voters, or who shall, during an election, willfully remove or destroy any of the supplies or conveniences furnished to enable a voter to prepare his ballot or shall willfully hinder the voting of others, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding $100, or to undergo an imprisonment for not more than three months, or both, at the discretion of the court.

Sec. 33. Any person who shall falsely make or willfully deface or destroy any certificate of nomination or nomination paper or any part thereof or any letter of withdrawal or file any certificate of nomination or nomination paper or letter of withdrawal, knowing the same or any part thereof to be falsely made, or who shall willfully sign any nomination papers as a qualified elector, such person not being a qualified elector, or suppress any certificate of nomination or nomination paper or any part thereof which has been duly filed, or forge or falsely make the official indorsement on any ballot, or willfully destroy or deface any ballot or willfully delay the delivery of any ballots, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding $1,000, or to undergo an imprisonment for not more than one year, or both, at the discretion of the court.

Sec. 34. Any public officer upon whom a duty is imposed by this act who shall negligently or willfully fail to perform such duty, or who shall negligently or willfully perform it in such a way as to hinder the objects of this act, or who shall negligently or willfully violate any of the provisions thereof, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding $1,000, or to undergo an imprisonment for not more than one year, or both, at the discretion of the court.

Sec. 35. Any printer employed by the commissioners of any county or auditors of any township or borough to print any official ballots, or any person engaged in printing the same who shall appropriate to himself, or give or deliver or knowingly permit to be taken any of said ballots by any other person than such commissioners or auditors or their duly authorized agent, or shall willfully print or cause to be printed any official ballot in any other form than that prescribed by such commissioners or auditors or with any other names thereon or with the names spelled otherwise than as directed by them or the names or printing thereon arranged in any other way than that authorized and directed by this act, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding $1,000, or to undergo an imprisonment for not more than five years, or both, at the discretion of the court.

Sec. 36. Any person other than an officer charged by law with the care of ballots or a person intrusted by any such officer with the care of the same for a purpose required by law, who shall have in his possession outside the voting room any official ballot, or any person who shall make or have in possession any counterfeit of an official ballot, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding $1,000, or to undergo an imprisonment for not more than one year, or both, at the discretion of the court.

Sec. 37. Section 13 of an act entitled "An act relating to the elections of this commonwealth," approved the 2d day of July, 1839; section 29 of the act entitled "A further supplement to an act entitled 'An act to incorporate the city of Philadelphia,' approved the 2d day of February, 1854," and all laws and parts of laws inconsistent herewith, shall be and the same hereby are repealed.

Approved the 19th day of June, A. D. 1891.

ROBT. E. PATTISON.

THE WAY SHE MADE THE CAKE.

My rule? Why certainly! It's queer—
But no one ever eats that cake,
Who doesn't ask me for my rule,
(How much to use—how long to bake—
I've given it to scores, and yet,
My knack there's no one seems to get.

I take my flour—sometimes a pint—
Though several cakes require a quart,
And sift it twice, or maybe thrice,
Or only once, if time is short.
Three eggs (or four, if under size),
If scarce, two large ones might suffice.

A coffee cup of sugar, then
With just enough of butter, beat—
Or, add more sugar, if you wish,
Should you prefer it very sweet—
With milk, the butter I increase,
With cream, I use a smaller piece.

Don't let your baking-powder make
Your cake too tender or too tough;
Flavor the whole to suit your taste,
And stir it till it's stiff enough;
And now, your work is wasted quite,
Unless your oven's heat is right.

If you should have good luck, I'm sure
You won't regret the pains you take—
But after all it's judgment, more
Than quantity that makes the cake;
For scores have had my rule, and yet,
My knack there's no one seems to get.
—*Good Housekeeping.*

THE PEDLAR'S ESCAPE.

BY WILLIAM PERRY BROWN.

"Seems like I'm always uneasy about the old man" said the aged wife, turning to the heavily bearded pedlar who sat upon the door-step. "And specially since the Revenoos carried off our only son to the pen'tenshry, years ago. Poor Clem! He's dead now."

She sighed and the man asked, thoughtfully:

"Your sure he's dead, I recken?"

"That's what every one says. In them days Tim Shedders, my husband, was a widower. He and me got married afterwards. But they fetched him word that Clem had got killed in the coal mines. He was tryin' to git away. He was put there for shoo in a Revenoo man."

"And you won't buy nothing?" asked the man, busying himself about his pack.

"Wait till Tim gets back or Milly Jane Caythorp, the girl poor Clem was goin' to marry. She stays long of us now."

There was a long pause while the pedlar looked out over league upon league of rolling brown and blue mountains, with darker valleys sloped between, all wooded, majestic, solitary. Its savage grandeur was equaled only by its utter loveliness. In a wooded cleft near the summit of the great mountain, nested this small cabin with one "shed room" attached. A trail ost itself among the descending beeches and birches, and into this came now a tall, white haired mountaineer. He entered the cabin, glanced at the pedlar, and seated himself before the fire without saying a word. His weather-beaten face was wrinkled and sombre, and his eyes deep-set beneath shaggy brows. About this time Milly Jane also came in. She was a pensive, quiet woman of six and twenty, who at once busied herself about supper.

The family seemed taciturn, yet this did not affect the pedlar's loquacity. He talked glibly of various adventures of his own, whereat Old Tim returned no word, but began deliberately to clean his long rifle.

"The old man is a gettin' queer again," whispered the older woman to the pedlar. "Don't take no notice. Ever since Clem was took, he's apt to look on strangers as if they was spys and revenoos."

After the supper dishes were put away, the pedlar regaled Milly Jane with a diversity of tales, while Old Tim sat meditating gloomily.

"You musn't mind him," explained Milly Jane apologetically. "He don't mean no harm."

Towards bed time the old man rose, gun in hand, and eying the pedlar sternly made slowly for the door.

"Where be you goin'?" asked Milly Jane anxiously, for the older woman had gone to bed.

Old Tim fidgeted, and said he believed he'd go "down to the holler and set for a b'ar" at a pen he had baited that day. Then he withdrew, casting another vindictive glance at the pedlar.

"Old man don't seem to like me," said the latter.

"That's because he ain't right in his head. Mebbe he takes you for a spy or some such. You musn't mind, though. But, I reckon its bed time now."

She lit a pine torch and led the way to the shed-room, where was a narrow bed beside an open window. She stuck the torch between the logs and was about to withdraw, when the pedlar laid his hand upon her arm.

"Have you ever seen me before?" he asked, rather quizzically.

The girl regarded him curiously, but his heavy beard and tanned brow seemed unfamiliar. Something in the sound of his voice had troubled her vaguely but the suggestions were illusory and fleeting.

"Not as I know on," she returned briefly, "Good night to ye."

She went out, while the pedlar, continuing to smile, put out the torch, closed the door and placed his pack under the bed. Then he partially undressed, lay down, and lazily watched the moon sailing over the summit of the mountain. But he was tired, however, and soon fell asleep. Meanwhile his last words continued to disturb Milly Jane. She thought of the old man still abroad—of his insane vagaries and erratic movements. The pedlar began to snore. Milly Jane grew more uneasy, lest some sudden and irresponsible suspicion should tempt the old man upon his return. The isolation of their lives quickened his morbid fancies. He might deem this stranger one of the race of spies in the service of the hated system that had robbed him of his only son.

Unable to quell her fears, she at length rose and went outside to close the pedlar's window and fasten his door. Then an impulse, at which she blushed, prompted her to glance within. With an effort she suppressed a cry. The pedlar's beard had fallen off, exposing a smooth shaven face, that she had remembered with an ecstatic thrill. But, before she could move, a stealthy step sounded on the little back porch, and she heard the door latch lifted. Again she thought of the half insane old man. With a low cry of fear she ran round the corner of the house and into the porch. The pedlar's door was open and she saw Old Tim standing over the bed, his arm uplifted, while unintelligible mutterings fell from his lips. She sprang forward, seized the arm and flung open with the other hand the window shutter she had just closed, shrieking:

"No Clem—Clem—your own son Clem! Can't ye see?"

"Old Tim's snarl of anger at this interruption subsided into a piteous moan, as the moonlight fell upon the bared face of his now awakening son—his returned prodigal— who now stared upward in amazement. The knife the old man held dropped to the floor. Milly Jane clung to him like a leech. There was an instant of suspense—of terrible comprehension. Then the father fell prone, clasping his son in his shaking arms.

"My boy—my boy," he quavered, "to think—I might a killed ye—after all!"

"He lowd you were a revenoo," whispered Milly Jane, her own eyes full of tears.

But in a little while all was explained. Clem had only been wounded, not killed; and had made his escape. He had gone to Texas and remained there, until finally pardoned through the efforts of friends. Then he came back; but to test the real feelings of his people, had assumed his present disguise.

The next Sunday Clem and Milly walked seven miles to the nearest squire's. When they came back, Milly Jane Caythorp had vanished amid the mists of things that were, but in her place the wife smilingly followed her husband into the little cabin under the shadow of the great mountain.

THAT INTERROGATION POINT.

It is the bug-bear of all small men and maidens, reaching out for answers to their numerous *whys*.

But there is no pause in a woman's life more important than the one which thus ministers to the growing needs of the young minds reaching toward her for direction and support, as the young tendrils of vine are put out to seek a support to sustain their growth. And woe unto the mother that shall dare rudely to crush these clingings of love about the parent tree. Bitterly shall she reap her harvest of disappointment, neglect and dishonor in future years, as she plants the seeds in her child's heart to-day

Oh, Mothers, mind your pauses, and particularly that interrogation point that looks out of young wondering eyes, and tips the close of almost every expression of sweet, childish lips. Your want of ability or patience to give a satisfying answer to the questions of the little ones, presupposes your unfitness to answer, so will the childish thought interpret it, consciously or unconsciously, and will seek in other directions a solution of problems that puzzles the understanding, maybe of the colored boy who sweeps your walks; perhaps of their older companions at school. Somewhere and somehow the interrogations of childhood must be made answer to.

Confidence once destroyed by the careless reprimand, "What silly questions," or, "oh, you tiresome child, do be still," is hard to regain, and the sensitive heart of a child does not often court the same reproof.

Worse still, indeed, pernicious, is the habit which some women have of telling their little ones all sorts of unreasonable yarns about things in regard to which they are curious, just for the questionable "fun" of hearing them soberly and honestly repeat the folly which had been taught them. A child thus lied to can never feel the same restful faith in the mother's teaching afterward, and she may find with sorrow that when her advice in after years is most earnest it is most disregarded.

It is a wonderful responsibility to be a mother. To keep the garden of the young mind free from weeds and tares, so that only the sweet flowers of love and courage and truthfulness shall grow there. It requires many a long pause of earnest thought and prayerfulness, to plant only such seeds as shall make the harvest a time of rejoicing to the mother-heart. But it is the little things, after all, which do the character building, and there is nothing more important in the duties of a mother than that she mind the interrogations of childhood and answer them to the best of her ability, with as much *respect* for the *desire to know*, which prompts the question, as she would wish shown to herself, were she seeking knowledge of one better informed than she upon any subject.—*Pomeroy's Advance Thought.*

USEFUL KNOWLEDGE.

To keep mosquitoes away from beds, tie a sponge or piece of old flannel well saturated with carbolic acid to a post, or the headboard of the bedstead. This is an effectual way of driving off these pests.

When meat is broiling it will cook more quickly if a frying-pan is turned over it. Frying may be hastened in the same way.

A little sugar added to beets, corn, squash, peas etc., during or after cooking will improve them, particularly if poor.

Lemon juice will whiten frosting, cranberry or strawberry juice will color it pink, and the grated rind of an orange strained through a cloth will color it yellow.

In making custard, pumpkin or lemon pies, it is better to partly bake the crust before adding the mixture, so that it may not be absorbed by the paste.

A new and delicious dainty is prepared by taking the stone either from dates or prunes and substituting a bit of the kernel of an English walnut.

It is said that the marriage of Mr. Julian Story and Miss Emma Eames in the fall will not interfere with the profession of either, as Miss Eames will fulfil her engagement in opera while Mr. Story pursues his portrait-painting in a studio he will take in New York.

LIFE OF A PERSIAN GIRL.

Her eyes are as black as sloes. Of course they are black, for blue eyes are considered unlucky in Persia. Her skin is a rich, warm, delicate brown that overlays the round, plump features, tinged with a tint of rose where the dimples are, or should be, the silky hair is dark as the plume of the raven that crowns the head of the little girl baby, who was born but yesterday in that quaint dwelling at the foot of Mount Elborz. The mollah, or priest, has already been to the house, and, in the presence of her father, has turned over the leaves of the Koran or Mohametan scriptures, and hit on the name of Fathemeh, the daughter of Mohamet the Prophet, so Fathemeh is to be the name of the new-born babe. She is a Persian and in Persia she will live, for it is only with the special permission of the shah that a Persion woman can live out of her native land.

She is but a day old, but an amulet has been already hung on her neck containing a tiny scrap of paper on which is inscribed a passage from the Koran, intended to ward off mischief from djinns or evil spirits. For the same reason if any of the neighbors look in to see the little stranger and express admiration of her beauty, the nurse requests them to spit in the baby's face lest the influence of the evil eye should lurk in what might be the praise of envy or jealousy. A tiny white cap of open embroidery also covers the infant's hair, and her limbs are swathed tightly in swaddling bands.

When Fathemeh is five or six months old, the bands are gradually removed, and her hair is dyed with henna. The first application turns it to a bright orange red, the second wash turns the hair to a rich blue-black. The finger and toe nails, the soles of her feet and the palms of her hand are also dyed yellow with henna. This is not done entirely for beauty, as Europeans often imagine, but rather to toughen the skin. This is especially necessary with the soles, as most women in Persia go barefooted in the house.

When little Fathimeh is old enough to toddle about she has a present of red slippers, embroidered with tinsel, but rarely wears them at play, for they are an encumbrance. When she is two or three years old, however, she begins to wear a mantle—an article of dress that she will wear until her death, whenever she steps out of the house, whether to sport in the garden or play or walk in the street. This awkward dress she wears attached to her head and it reaches to her feet. While she is a child it is worn loose and flies behind her when she runs; but when she reaches the age of eleven or twelve the mantle is drawn over the face, excepting over the eyes, which are protected from the gaze of any but her own family by a tiny lattice work exquisitely embroidered of white silk.

While still a child little Fathimeh sits in the gate and sometimes plays with the boys of the neighborhood, and thus, perhaps, forms a passing acquaintance with her future husband. If her parents are peasants she would accompany them to the fields and aid in picking the fruit and gleaning the harvest. But as her parents are well-to-do city folk of some means, she is soon taught that her destiny is to be a life almost as secluded as that of a nunnery.

Her days are to be passed within the seclusion of the anderoon, or women's quarter of the house, where she resides, whether it be her father's or her husband's anderoon. If the former, by the time Fathimeh is nine years old her days are passed in apartments where her only society is that of her mother, sisters and brothers and the female slaves of the household. Occasionally other little girls pay her a formal visit, and they pass a serious afternoon eating cucumbers and confectionery to a degree that would speedily kill off most American children. In Persia those who are unable to bear such irregular diet die early; the survivors become so hardened they are able to endure anything. This is a simple way of avoiding the necessity of heavy doctors' bills, which is, perhaps, an advantage in a country where the physicians are the most bare-faced quacks.

If Fathimeh's father has several wives, which it is greatly to be feared is the case, then she also has her half brothers and sisters as playmates, and a merry time they have of it. The anderoon is entirely separated from the rest of the establishment within an inclosure of its own, and each wife with her family occupies a distinct portion of the anderoon. It is built around a square court-yard surrounded by high walls so that no one may look into it, nor is any neighboring house permitted to look into the anderoon court, whether from the roof or from windows. Nor are there any windows in the anderoon itself that face the street. Thus you can see that the anderoon and its court are entirely shut out from the world.

Going to the public bath is one of Fathimeh's greatest diversions from the earliest childhood. At least once a week her mother takes her there. They make an afternoon of it. Fathimeh has her fingers freshly dyed with henna, and her hair, which has grown very long, is plaited into innumerable small braids, which are expected to last without recombing until her next visit to the bath. These days at the bath are an education to the little girl now rapidly approaching womanhood. With the exception of a few lessons with the needle, or on the guitar or in the making of preserves, the little maiden has had no other education except what she gains from hearing older people of her own sex converse. And thus, when she is at the bath and hears the women talking while embroidering or smoking after the ablutions are over, she learns much from their conversation of life in the outside world of Persia, and she will need all the information she can acquire; for if she ever learns to read and write, which is not likely, it must be after she is married.

That marriage is her inevitable destiny she learns as soon as she can talk. There are no old maids in that country. When she is eleven or twelve years old the question of finding her a husband is earnestly discussed. The matter is settled between the parents of the bride and the groom, the most difficult point to arrange being the amount of the dowry to be paid with the bride. If this is the first marriage of the prospective husband then he also is young, not over sixteen or seventeen. The marriage is accompanied with great pomp and the festivities last several days, after which the bride is taken to her new home at the head of a long procession, crowding the narrow streets, marching to the sound of horns, pipes and kettledrums. And there we leave the little bride, hoping she will have at least her share of wedded bliss.

Left-Leggedness.

A paper on "Left-Leggedness" was read before the British Association by Dr. W. K. Sibley, who said that Prof. Ball, in "Le Dualisme Cerebral," speaks of man as a right-handed animal. Being right-handed, it is popularly assumed that he is also right-legged, but this does not appear to be the case. Standing, working with the right hand, there is a tendency to use the left leg for a balance. Many people find less exertion in going round circles to the right than in circles to the left. Race paths are nearly always made for running in circles to the right. So the majority of movements are more readily performed to the right, as dancing, running, etc.

The man in walking is to keep to the right, and this appears to be almost universal. It is more natural to bear to the right. Of a large number of people from the better educated classes asked about the existence of the rule, only sixty-seven per cent. males and fifty-three per cent. females were aware of the rule. The large majority obey it unconsciously in walking. Crowds tend to bear to the right. The left leg being the stronger, it is more readily brought into action. Hence troops start off with the left foot. It is the left foot which is placed into the stirrup of the saddle or step of bicycle in mounting. So the left is the foot which a man takes off from in jumping.

In the experiments of Mr. G. H. Darwin, blind-folding boys and telling them to walk straight, the right-handed one diverged to the right, and vice versa. From measurements of Dr. Garson of the skeletons of the two legs, 54.3 per cent. the left was the longer, and 35.8 the right. For measurements of the feet, the author collected the drawings and measurements of 200 pairs, with the result that in forty-four per cent. the left was longer, in 21.5 per cent. the right, and in 34.5 per cent. they were the same size. Measurement at the first joint gave fifty-six per cent. left larger, and at the instep 42.5 per cent. From the table of the figures it is observed that the left foot is more frequently the larger in the male than female sex, and the percentage of feet of the same size is greater in the female. The percentage of the right larger than the left is very constant, whereas the numbers of the left larger and those in which both feet were the same size are much more variable. Man, being naturally or artificially right-handed and left-legged, tends unconsciously to bear to the right; lower animals, on the other hand, appear nearly always to circle to the left.

Mrs. Mackay's Parasol Timepiece.

Among her jeweled knickknacks Mrs. Mackay had a dainty parasol with a tiny open-faced watch snugly fixed into the silver handle so that she could know at a glance what the moment was, for in such a life as a leader of fashion pursues, her hours are as methodically apportioned to teas and dinners and the rest of the diversions of society as those of a business man are given to more solid affairs. The watch could be wound up by turning the silver knob which served as the head of the handle.

A Literary Crank.

It is related of the late Colonel Tomline, a very rich Englishman who collected books and pictures, that he would not permit a book above a certain size to enter his library, nor a book written by a clergyman or a woman.

Modern Cookery.

Ignorance of American institutions on the part of English people is not unnatural perhaps, but it is none the the less amusing.

A rosy English girl who sat beside a bright young American in the dining saloon of a Cunard steamer suddenly put American politeness to the test by propounding the inquiry, "Can you make clams?"

"Clams?" answered the bewildered American maiden.

"Yes; they're a kind of bread or biscuit, aren't they?"—*Albany Press.*

Mrs. Sarah B. Cooper, of California, has under her supervision twenty-five kindergartens, containing altogether over two thousand pupils. Mrs. Leland Stanford contributes about $30,000 yearly to the support of these schools.

If that volatile essence which is sentiment in youth be not crystallized into principle at maturity, the chances are that its vapor will have passed beyond the horizon and sunset.

FOOD FOR THOUGHT.

Ill news spread fast.

Envy looks through a microscope.

Men are what their mothers make them.

What everybody praises wants close watching.

A wise man is never less alone than when alone.

No one is positively proof against temptation.

He that lacks time to mourn lacks time to mend.

Live with wolves and you will learn to howl.

The first blue-bird is the one we notice most.

The dandelions are the spun gold of spring-time.

Benevolence without judgment begets pauperism.

The beautiful hidden virtues are the most lovely.

Religion never was designed to make our pleasures less.

Flirtation is ably defined as attention without intention.

Open defeat is better than under handed victory.

News is anything that the general public ought to know.

A contented wife is apt to have a contented husband.

The truest joy we have in life is in making others glad.

The man who is his own worst enemy has a fool to overcome.

Every time the Lord makes a woman he changes the pattern.

Some men are balloonists by profession; other by inflation.

He who will not answer to the rudder must answer to the rocks.

Men need moral courage more than they do higher foreheads.

A man can effect more with tears in his eyes than tears in his coat.

Virtue in a poor man is looked upon as a jewel in a toad's nose.

An ugly thing is ugly, and you can't make it pretty by liking it.

News consists of events that are either very usual or very unusual.

Excellence in any direction is rare—even good clowns are scarce.

A hundred pretty virtues are not worth one genuine heart-touch.

The most insupportable company are those who are witty all day long.

Memory is the only paradise out of which we cannot be driven away.

After a man is fairly born, the next great blessing is a square death.

He who is willing to trust everybody is willing to be cheated by everybody.

No man's conjectures are right, but sometimes his guess happens to hit.

The man who leads a double life cannot be expected to be single in purpose.

When it comes to a question of society, the best is not always the cheapest.

A fact is as difficult to change as for a bigot to be conscious that he is one.

It takes two to make a quarrel, but it lies in the power of one to prevent it.

The man who is a tyrant in his household is an abject cuss among his equals.

Never address the vilest outcast as you would not speak to your dearest friend.

Every man makes his own pedigree, and the best pedigree is a clear conscience.

You cannot control the mind; you cannot say: This shall go in and this remain out.

Affection and amiability unattended by firm principle lapse into weak concession.

It is the characteristic of folly to discern the faults of others and to forget one's own.

A woman forgives where a man forgets, and that is the reason she continues to let him mail her letters.

The best of us being unfit to die, what an inexcusible absurdity it is to put the worst of us to death.

The devil is not much afraid of the man who is not as religious in business as he is in prayer meeting.

Don't judge a man by his looks. A fast-looking man often turns out to be slow in paying his debts.

Manliness can never afford to do without tenderness; nor can the feelings be outraged with impunity.

There are many folks who are like mules; the only way to their affections is through the kindness of a club.

Half the misery in the world comes of want of courage to speak and to hear the truth plainly, and in a spirit of love.

A man may mistake his talents, but he can't mistake his genius. Talent must have memory, genius doesn't require it.

Many men owe the grandeur of their lives to their tremendous difficulties.

There is no easy path leading out of life, and few are the easy ones that lie within it.

Think not of gratifying thyself, but consider each day what good thou canst do to others.

There is no action so slight or humble but it may be done to a great purpose and ennobled thereby.

Since the days of Adam there has been hardly a mischief done in this world but a woman has been at the bottom of it.

Life is a chance in the lottery of death, your chance is sure, but whether it is a blank or not depends largely on yourself.

Politeness has been compared to an air-cushion, which although there is apparently nothing in it, eases our jolts wonderfully.

When the snow fell he wished to mow my lawn; when the sunlight made my grass grow he was snow-shoveler by profession; by genius he was a tramp.

All the while thou livest ill, thou hast the trouble, distraction, inconveniencies of life, but not the sweets and true use of it.

HORSE NOTES.

—Hayward has Tournament at Saratoga.

—Tenny and Longstreet measured strides at Morris Park recently.

—The Weddell House at Cleveland, O., is very popular with horsemen.

—Jimmy Goldsmith is not a strong man yet, weighing only 139 pounds.

—Marcus Daly's $22,000 colt, Silver King, won a race at Saratoga.

—Ninety eight stallions had trotting records of 2.20 and better at the close of 1890.

—St. Omer, an 18-year-old son of Blue Bull, got a pacing record of 2.28¼ recently.

—Jake, bay stallion, by Messenger Chief, lowered his record from 2.29 to 2.23¾.

—With seven running meetings in progress the high class horses are pretty badly split up.

—L. W. Henderson paid $400 for the b. m. Loretta, 5, by Elgin Boy, at Philadelphia Tattersalls recently.

—The profits of the recent Washington Park (Chicago) race meeting are said to have been close to $200,000.

—Mr. and Mrs. J. R. McCorkle, of the Point Breeze track, enjoyed the Cleveland trotting meeting.

—It is rumored that the Dwyer Brothers will move their Elizabeth (N. J.) track into Middlesex county.

—Silver Tail paced a mile with running mate in 2.07 at Cleveland recently, Miss Myrtle Peak was the driver.

—It is said if the rays of the sun are permitted to shine through a window into a horse's eyes, blindness may result.

—Mr. Pettit, of Hedgewood Farm, Salem County, N. J., has placed his stallion Bellman in Budd Doble's stable.

—Budd Doble has been somewhat under the weather, and in consequence made no entries at the Cleveland meeting.

—Nelson's mile in 2 11¼ is the fastest heat trotted this season, while Hal Pointer's two heats in 2 10¼ is the best for a pacer.

—Hinda Rose is said to have again broken down. The leg on which she was weak when she was retired has given out again.

—Crit Davis won the 3-year-old stakes recently at Harrodsburg, Ky., with Andy Cutter. Time—2.30¼, 2.30¾, 2.29¾.

—Bedell and Johnson have bought the fast bay gelding Major Ulrich, 2.24¼, from D. B. Herrington, and he is now at Isaac Fleming's stable.

—The 16-year-old bay mare Lottie Prall by Mambrino Patchen, out of Puss Prall, made a record of 2.28¼ at Lexington, Ky., recently.

—Little Albert, winner of the 2.23 class at Cleveland, getting a mark of 2.19¼, belongs to Monroe Salisbury's California stable, and is by Albert W.

—Katherine S., 2.20½, was timed separately in the fourth heat of the 2.21 class race at Cleveland in 2.18¼. Lakewood Prince won the heat in 2.17½.

—Senator L. J. Rose, of California, has purchased St. Carlo from J. H. McCormick, giving in exchange the brown gelding Rico, foaled 1887, by Shannon, out of Fannie Lewis.

—Splan has one of the finest barns in this country at Doan Brook Farm, adjoining the Cleveland race course. A number of fast trotters and pacers occupy many of the box stalls.

—Eon's defeat at Saratoga recently was one of the greatest surprises of the season. He had previously won eight straight races. Judge Morrow and Racine also met unexpected defeats.

—The roan gelding, Harry McNair, by Allegheney Boy, has been sold to H. C. Bingham, of Hartford, by Mr. McNair, of Chambersburg, Pa., for $5000. McNair trotted a mile on Chester Oak track in 2.21.

—Ed Corrigan is reported as having expressed his intention of continuing his present meeting at the Hawthorne track, at Chicago, until November, and then open again after the fall rains and run all winter.

—Sam French, the popular landlord at Woodstown, N. J., and Harry Shoemaker, the owner of the sorrel pacing gelding Jesse, were at the Cleveland races and took considerable money out of the pool-box.

—It looks now as though Thistle, the brother to the pacer Goldleaf (that made a record of 2.11¼ as a 4-year-old), was going to prove fully as fast as his brother, as he recently stepped a mile over the Parkville track in 2.14½.

—The disagreement between F. C. McLewee and James McLaughlin as to the payment of the latter's salary for services as a jockey has been compromised out of Court, the jockey receiving it is said, $3500.

—The Walcott & Campbell string is not very formidable at present. It started out well in the early spring, but subsequently a number of the animals went amiss, from pneumonia mainly, and not much may be expected of the stable before fall.

—Milton Young has purchased Her Highness, the royally bred 4-year-old filly who carried August Belmont's colors as a 2-year-old and again with great success as a 3 year-old. She is by imp. S. Blaise, out of imp. Princess, by King Tom.

—Fifty-six stallions, with records of 2.30 or better, have had produce enter the 2.30 list this season. Thirty-three of them have records of 2.25 or better, and nine have records from 2.20 to 2.13¼. Maxey Cobb being the fastest sire of a new performer.

—Mill Boy is now 16 years old, but he is still a good pole horse when hooked with his 4-year-old mate by Don Carlos. John Shepherd, of Boston, the owner, sometimes drives Mill Boy and Arab, 2.15, together, but the California gelding is too fast for the old-timer.

THE CENTRE REPORTER

FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR and PROP'R

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CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. AUG. 20.

A PERILOUS WEDDING TRIP.

Thrilling Experience of a Bride and Groom at Denver.

DENVER, Aug. 18.—The escape from instant death of Professor Samuel A. King, of Philadelphia, and Mr. and Mrs. Sherman Hunt, who accompanied the aeronaut on his balloon voyage from Manhattan Beach, is considered almost a miracle. It was nearly 6 o'clock when Sherman Hunt and Mrs. Mary Johnston, of Arvarda, who had determined to make their wedding trip by balloon, appeared in the enclosure near the tossing gas bags.

The words that made them man and wife were pronounced by Justice Talbot and the couple announced themselves ready for the voyage. Professor King stepped into the basket, followed by the newly wedded couple and a moment later the balloon shot upward. No ballast or anchor was taken, in order to give the ship greater buoyancy.

The people cheered and shouted as the air ship arose higher and higher. Big black clouds covered the sky, and the lightning flashed and flickered. The bride waved her handkerchief and kissed her hand to the multitude below until her form became indistinct. Suddenly the larger of the two balloons attached to the basket appeared to grow small. It had, in fact, burst, and immediately afterward the basket began descending at a frightful rate.

A groan of horror went up from the crowd as the descent of the balloons became faster each minute. They soon disappeared from view and the people returned to their homes impressed with the belief that the voyagers had been dashed to pieces. The balloonists, however, were very much alive.

When the rapid descent began the professor told them they would get to the ground without being killed, but to do everything possible to ease the shock. He knew it would be a tremendous one, and directed them to get astride the basket and cling to the ropes. This they did, and he did likewise, dropping at a terrific rate of speed, faster than the balloonist ever traveled before.

Down the balloon dropped until it struck the ground with a tremendous crash near Fort Logan. Everything was dark, and the occupants of the basket, or rather the three astride of its sides, were scattered pell mell over the ground.

The married couple on picking themselves up found that they had escaped injury, not even a scratch being visible. Professor King, however, owing to his age and heavy weight, fell on his right shoulder, which is badly bruised, while his right arm is helpless.

An Aeronant's Plunge to Death.

ROME, Aug. 18.—An aeronant who made an ascent at Macerate met with a terrible death. The large crowd assembled to witness the ascent were watching the balloon sail away to the eastward, when they were horror stricken to see the aeronant fall from the car and plunge rapidly downward from a dizzy height. At the time of the accident the balloon was over the Adriatic. The unfortunate aeronant fell into the sea and perished, while the balloon, relieved of his weight, soared away and was speedily lost to view.

CURIOUS RIVALRY

France Also Claims the Coat Worn by the Saviour.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—The rivalry between France and Germany is reaching curious lengths. This was illustrated in the exhibition of the Holy Coat of Argenteuil. No sooner did it become known, a few weeks ago, that the ecclesiastical authorities of Treves, in Rhenish Prussia, were about to exhibit a garment claimed to have been worn by the Saviour than the French were alive to deprive the Germans, as far as possible, of the honor and profit. It appears that Argenteuil, within easy access by rail from Paris, also possesses a coat claimed to have belonged to Christ.

Arrangements were promptly made for the exhibition of the relic. Sunday was chosen as the opening day, several days ahead of the first public view at Treves. Great throngs of people went from Paris and other localities to see the holy vestment. The exhibition was in every way successful, and is said to have caused proportionate chagrin at Treves, which will lose a multitude of French Catholic visitors. The preparations for the public exhibitions at Treves are going on hurriedly, and will be completed within the appointed time.

Gloriana's Eighth Victory.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 18.—The big annual sweepstakes of the New York Corinthian Yacht club was sailed yesterday, and resulted in a splendid victory for the Rhode Island boat Gloriana. The Gloriana was started in eight races and won all of them, and Rhode Island people are exultant. The Gloriana's balloon jib topsail carried away soon after the start, and she lost some time while setting her smaller head sail, but she still led when they turned the second mark, and from there on steadily increased her lead, winning in impressive style. Gloriana wins first money ($595), Owene second ($170) and Beatrix third ($85), the total amount of the sweepstakes being $850.

An Unfounded Report.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—The state department has received advices on good authority in regard to the recent rioting in China, but the reports are not of a serious nature at present, and no recurrence of the trouble is expected. In reference to the reported joint naval demonstration between the American and European fleets in Chinese waters against the Chinese government, acting Secretary Soley, of the navy department said: "No orders for a joint naval demonstration such as is described have been issued by the navy department, nor have I heard that any such demonstration is proposed. As far as I know, there is no foundation for the report."

Deluged by Cloudburst.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Aug. 18.—A special from Agency says: A cloudburst in the vicinity of the junction of the One Hundred and Two and the Platte rivers caused much loss of property. The river rose twenty feet in six hours and twelve or fifteen farms were ruined. Houses, barns and stock were swept away and crops ruined. Many narrow escapes are reported, but no lives are yet known to be lost.

THIRTEEN KILLED.

Another Deadly Disaster on a Swiss Railroad.

AGAIN AN EXCURSION TRAIN.

Dashed Into by the Paris Express and One Car Completely Wrecked. In Addition to the Killed, Eighteen Received Severe Injuries—The Accident Due to Negligence.

BERNE, Aug. 18.—The people of Switzerland have hardly recovered from the railroad scare caused by the terrible accident at Moenchenstein in June last, by which over 130 persons on an excursion train lost their lives and about 300 were injured, when they were startled by another wholesale loss of life by reason of a railroad accident.

This last disaster occurred on the Jura-Simplon railroad lines, near the village of Zollikofen, not far from this city.

A special train carrying a large number of excursionists from the country districts to this city was on its way here, the passengers intending to take part in the centenary fetes which are now in progress here and elsewhere throughout Switzerland.

Due to Negligence.

This excursion train was stopped at Zellikofen in order to enable it to be shunted into a siding so as to let the Paris express pass. By some gross negligence, apparently, upon the part of the railroad officials, the Paris train, loaded with foreign travelers, was not warned to look out for the excursion train while passing Zollikofen, and the result was that the express dashed into the special train.

Luckily the engineer of the express had caught sight of the excursion train in time to put down the brakes, and so the damage done and the loss of life were not so great as it might have been.

As it was, the engine of the express cut into and almost entirely demolished the guards' van at the rear of the excursion train, which was empty, and then crashed into the rearmost of the passenger cars, completely wrecking it.

Thirteen Killed, Eighteen Injured.

Thirteen people were killed and eighteen persons seriously injured. In addition to these thirty others have suffered more or less severe wounds or bruises.

The bodies of the dead were carried to the waiting room of the railroad station at Zollikofen and were there laid in rows while awaiting identification. The interior of the station, as a result, presented a most sickening spectacle, for many of the dead were so terribly mutilated as to be practically beyond recognition. The wounded were attended to by the relief corps sent to the scene from this city. Those of the wounded who were in a state to be removed have been taken to the hospitals in this city; others are being nursed near the spot where their injuries were received.

DEATH OF MRS. POLK.

The Venerable Ex-Mistress of the White House.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 15.—Surrounded by a few loving friends and relatives, Mrs. James K. Polk, widow of the tenth President of the United States, departed this life yesterday peacefully and quietly in the full possession



MRS. JAMES K. POLK.

of her mental faculties. Mrs. Polk had been in perfect health until last Wednesday evening, when on returning from a short drive she was taken suddenly ill. From this attack she never rallied. Had she lived until Sept. 4 next she would have reached the age of 88. The cause of her death was simply exhaustion, resulting from old age.

A Burglar's Syndicate.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 18.—A well known crook arrested here on suspicion gave to the police the details of a burglar's syndicate which has been in existence for nearly a year. With skillful management the members of this syndicate have traveled a regularly mapped out route, committing their depredations and escaping without trouble. Only once was a member captured, and he secured his release through the money of the syndicate.

Ate Poisoned Cakes.

GRAFTON, W. Va., Aug. 18.—Mrs. George Mallonee, niece and five children are lying in a dying condition from eating poisoned cakes. The lady made the cakes, and while absent from the house a few moments it is believed some enemy attempted to poison the entire family by placing arsenic in the dough. The death of one or two of the children is expected. Suspicion points to certain parties as the poisoner, and arrests may be made.

Charged With Stealing State Scrip.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Aug. 18.—A great sensation was created here by the arrest of J. L. Bay on a warrant sworn out by by State Treasurer Morrow, charging him with the larceny of $100,000 of state scrip. Bay was a clerk employed by the bondsmen of ex-State Treasurer Woodruff to examine the books of the defaulting state treasurer.

A Challenge to Dixon.

NEW YORK, Aug. 18.—A special dispatch to the Police Gazette from Denver says the backer of Dan Daly, of that city, has issued a challenge in behalf of Daly for a fight with George Dixon, colored, of Boston, for $2,500 a side and the featherweight championship of the world.

THE HISTORY OF A WEEK

Wednesday, Aug. 12.

The yacht Nellie C., with a pleasure party of four young men and six girls, capsized yesterday afternoon in Maurice bay, near Toledo, O., and Lena Saundberg, Ellen Feely and Clara Bowds were drowned, being in the cabin at the time.

Frederick Douglass denies the printed stories that his resignation as minister to Hayti was requested. His relations with the state department have always been extremely cordial. He informed the president at the outset that he would hold the position for two years only. Ex-Senator Blair is spoken of as his successor.

Thursday, Aug. 13.

The New York Democratic state committee met in New York yesterday. It was decided that the state convention should be held in Saratoga on Sept. 15.

Mr. Patenotre, at present French minister to Morocco, has been appointed to succeed M. Roustan as minister to the United States. Mr. Roustan goes to the Spanish court.

As an excursion party from Brooklyn was leaving Cold Spring Harbor yesterday, to return home, a sudden squall arose. On the barge Republic some 600 people, mainly women and children, were gathered. Suddenly the upper deck gave way, and when the debris was removed thirteen dead bodies were discovered. Three others are missing, and are supposed to have been knocked overboard and drowned.

Friday, Aug. 14.

Collector J. Sloat Fassett took formal charge of New York's custom house yesterday.

Henry Henson was hanged at St. Louis for killing his wife, and Chris Young at Lexington for killing Stephen Ferguson.

The after effects of the two days excessive heat in New York still continue to appear. There were six cases of death from this cause reported yesterday.

The Zenaputty of the royal house of Manipur and the Tongal general were hanged at Manipur yesterday for their part in the killing of Grimwood, Quinton and other British officials during the Manipur uprising.

Tsang Ding and Ong Moy Toy, two Chinamen who were taken from Mott street dives to the New York Charity hospital last Monday, are, after a careful examination by the doctors, pronounced lepers.

Saturday, Aug. 15.

It is said in Washington that ex-Senator Blair will succeed Charles Emory Smith as minister to Russia.

Hon. John R. Gamble, who was elected congressman from South Dakota last fall, died at Yankton, S. D., yesterday.

The police of Moscow have received orders which will have the effect of expelling every Jew from the district within two months.

Rachel Sherman, youngest daughter of the late General W. T. Sherman, is to marry Paul Thorndike, a rising young Boston physician.

ABOUT SPRING FEVER.

Who hasn't suffered from this disease? We say disease advisedly, for such it is. It is a general relaxation of the system that makes the victim averse to exertion. Unless the constitution is keyed up when these symptoms appear, some acute malady attacks the most vulnerable point and life is endangered. A good stimulant promptly and properly used soon tones up the weak spots. Leading physicians of the land invariably recommend the use of Pure Rye Whiskey in such cases. Max Klein's "Silver Age" and "Duquesne" Rye Whiskies are sold under a sworn guarantee of purity so that the consumer takes no risk—"Silver Age" at $1.50 and "Duquesne" at $1.25 per full quart bottle. Mr Klein also keeps the largest and choicest stock of Brandies, Wines etc. in Pennsylvania. Goods are sent by express everywhere. Write for Catalogue and Price List (mentioning this paper,) to Max Klein, 82 Federal Street, Allegheny City.

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1,000 PAGES,
200 ORIGINAL ENGRAVINGS,
ELEGANT BINDINGS,
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Exclusive territory and liberal terms given to reliable agents. Accompany application for territory with $2.00 for prospectus.

J. W. KEELER & CO.,
239 So. 6th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
13aug6t

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of George Grossman, dec'd., of Potter township, having been lawfully granted to the undersigned he would respectfully request all persons owing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement. WM. GROSSMAN,
16jul6t Administrator.

FOR SALE—A LARGE SIZE 2ND HAND cook stove; apply at the REPORTER office.

LEGAL NOTICE—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that the account of Willam P Humes, Committee of the estate of Benjamin. Frazier, a lunatic, has been filed in the prothonotary's office, and that the same will be confirmed at our next Court of Common Pleas, unless exceptions be filed thereto L. A. SCHAEFFER,
4t Prothonotary.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of Oscar Duck, dec'd., of Gregg tow nship, having been lawfully granted to the undersigned they would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement. LYDIA DUCK,
JAS. DUCK,
30july6t Administrator's.

COURT PROCLAMATION.—WHEREAS THE Hon. A. O. Furst, President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the 49th Judicial district, consisting of the counties of Centre and Huntingdon, and the Hon. Daniel Rhoades and the Hon. Thos F. Riley, associate Judges in Centre, having issued their precept bearing date the 27th day of July 1891 to me directed for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and general Jail Delivery and Quarter Sessions of the Peace in Bellefonte, for the county of Centre, and commence on the 4th Monday of August the 24th day of August 1891, and to continue two weeks, Notice is hereby given to the Coroner, Justices of the Peace, Aldermen and Constables of said county of Centre, that they be then and there in the proper persons, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, with their records, inquisitions, examinations, and their own remembrances, to do those things which to their office appertains to be done, and those who are bound in recognizances to prosecute against the prisoners that are, or shall be in the jail of Centre county, be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Given under my hand, at Bellefonte the 27th day of July, in the year of our Lord, 1891 and the one hundred and fourteenth year of the Independence of the United States.

WM. A. ISHLER,
Sheriff.

APPLICATION FOR CHARTER.—NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made to the Court of Common Pleas of Centre county, on Monday, the 24th day of August, A. D. 1891 at 10 o'clock a. m., under an act of Assembly entitled "An Act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations," approved April 29th, A. D 1874, and the supplements thereto, for a charter of an intended corporation to be called the St. Lukes Evangelical Lutheran church of Centre Hall, Pennsylvania, the purpose and object of which is to worship Almighty God according to the formula of the General Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran church, of the United States of North America, and for these purposes to have, possess and enjoy all the rights, benefits and privileges conferred by the Act of Assembly aforesaid and its supplements

ORVIS, BOWER & ORVIS,
Solicitors for Applicants.

FARMERS' SUPPLIES AT ROCK BOTTOM PRICES.

SOUTH BEND CHILLED PLOW

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES!

SHARES reduced from 40 to 30 cents.—All other repairs reduced accordingly.

Roland CHILLED PLOWS are the best bevel landside plow on earth; prices reduced.

POTATO PLANTER.

The Aspenwall is the most complete potato planter ever made. Farmers who have them plant their own crops and realize from $25.00 to $50.00 per year from their neighbors, who willingly pay $1.00 per acre for the use of an Aspenwall planter.

HARROWS—*The Farmer's Friend Horse Shoe Luck Spring Tooth Harrow*, seventeen teeth, one side of which can be used as a single cultivator.

THE HENCH AND STEEL KING SPRING TOOTH HARROW.

Allen's Celebrated Cultivators, Garden Tools and Seed Drills, which were practically exhibited at the Granger's Picnic.

CORN PLANTERS AND CORN SHELLERS, —latest improved.—

—HAYRAKES AND HAY TEDDERS,— at cut prices. Farmers who harvest fifteen or more tons of hay cannot afford to do without one of our Hay Tedders, which are built with a fork outside of each wheel, the same tedder can be operated by one or two horses.

CONKLIN WAGONS,

CHAMPION WAGONS, are superior in neat build, fine finish and durability.

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WHEELBARROWS.

Our steel and wood wheelbarrows are adapted to all kinds of work of which we have a large assortment at very low prices.

A large stock of

FARM AND GARDEN SEEDS,

FLOWER POTS AND URNS.

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Agricultural Salt, our Champion Twenty-five Dollar Phosphate; Lister's best make; Buffalo Honest Phosphate for use on barley, corn, potatoes and wheat, as well as Mapes Potato Fertilizer, all of which have the highest reputation for producing an honest return for the money invested.

Our large trade justifies us in buying our supplies in large quantities, hence we buy at the lowest prices, which enables us to sell at the lowest prices; therefore, it will be to the interest of every farmer in Central Pennsylvania to examine our stock before purchasing.

We take great pleasure in entertaining farmers. It does not cost anything to examine the articles we have on exhibition.

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An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East Indian Missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. NOYES, 820 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y.
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A limited quantity of yard wide, extra quality, unbleached Sheeting at 6 cents per yard.

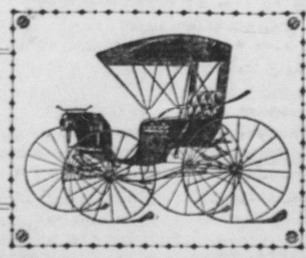
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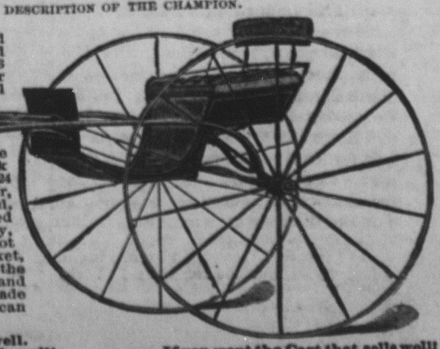
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Phaeton body well glued and screwed, Shafts XXX second growth Hickory, Axles 1 in. or 11-16 double collar steel, Tire ¾ x 7-32 or 1 x ¼ round edge steel, Springs Oil tempered and warranted hung on swinging links, Springs under cross bar, taking off all horse motion and trembling of the feet, Spiral springs, lazy back track 5 feet or 4ft 6 in. Seat trimmings 24 oz. rubber or imitation leather, Painted or finished in natural wood, Roomy box under seat, Mounted with steps behind at axle and easy, Phaeton step in front of wheel not shown on cut, dash and whip socket, Properly balanced, no weight on the horse's back. My Carts are all hand work, (No factory work) and are made of the best material that money can buy.

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Used by men, women and children.



Brother come out and let me be inside. Will my face and hands be red, too?
Of course they will sister, because Papa painted the window with

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A PAINT THAT ONE CAN SEE THROUGH. TRY IT.

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DR. HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS are scientifically and carefully prepared prescriptions; used for many years in private practice with success, and for over thirty years used by the people. Every single Specific is a special cure for the disease named.

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The Most Successful Remedy ever discovered, as it is certain in its effects and does not blister. Read proof below:

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

BELVERSON, Pa., Nov. 27, '90.

DR. B. J. KENDALL CO.:

Gents—I would like to make known to those who are almost persuaded to use Kendall's Spavin Cure the fact that I think it is a most excellent Liniment. I have used it on a Blood Spavin. The horse went on three legs for three years when I commenced to use your Kendall's Spavin Cure. I used ten bottles on the horse and have worked him for three years since and has not been lame.

Yours truly, WM. A. CURL.

GERMANTOWN, N. Y., Nov. 2, 1889.

DR. B. J. KENDALL CO.,
Enosburgh Falls, Vt.

Gents: In praise of Kendall's Spavin Cure I will say, that a year ago I had a valuable young horse become very lame, hock enlarged and swollen. The horsemen about here (we have no Veterinary Surgeon here) pronounced his lameness Blood Spavin or Thoroughpin, they all told me there was **no cure for it.** he became about useless, and I considered him almost worthless. A friend told me of the merits of your Kendall's Spavin Cure, so I bought a bottle, and I could see very plainly great improvements immediately from its use, and before the bottle was used up I was satisfied that it was doing him a great deal of good. I bought a second bottle and before it was used up my horse was **cured** and has been in the team doing heavy work all the season since last April, showing no more signs of it. I consider your Kendall's Spavin Cure a valuable medicine, and it should be in every stable in the land. Respectfully yours,

EUGENE DEWITT.

Price $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5. All druggists have it or can get it for you, or it will be sent to any address on receipt of price by the proprietors. DR. B. J. KENDALL CO.,
Enosburgh Falls, Vermont.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

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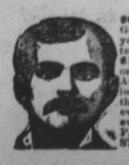
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Soldier's Disabled Since the War are Entitled

Dependent widows and parents now dependent whose sons died from effects of army service are included. If you wish your claim speedily and successfully prosecuted address **James Tanner.**
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The Best Salve in the world for Cuts Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. FOR SALE BY J. D. Murray, Druggist.



$6000.00 a year is being made by John R. Goodwin, Troy, N.Y., at work for us. Reader, you may not make as much, but we can teach you quickly how to earn from $5 to $10 a day at the start, and more as you go on. Both sexes, all ages. In any part of America, you can commence at home, giving all your time, or spare moments only to the work. All is new. Great pay SURE for every worker. We start you, furnishing everything, EASILY, HONORABLY learned. PARTICULARS FREE. Address at once, STINSON & CO., PORTLAND, MAINE.

POET AND DIPLOMAT.

James Russell Lowell Yields to the Great Destroyer.

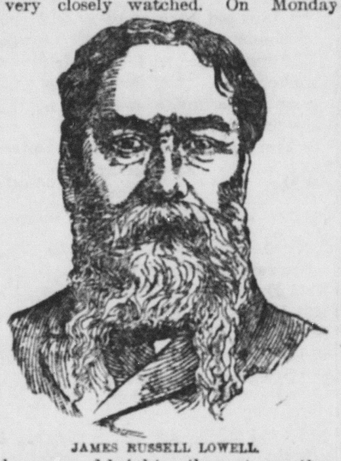
"OH, WHY DON'T YOU LET ME DIE?"

These Were the Last Words of the Distinguished Writer—His Many Literary Productions—Our Representative to Spain and Eygland.

BOSTON, Aug. 13. — James Russell Lowell, LL. D., D. C. L., the poet, essayist and diplomat, died yesterday morning, at his home in Cambridge, the house in which he was born.

Family friends now say that Mr. Lowell has been ill for a year. His illness began with kidney trouble, but he was not confined to the house till about three months ago. For the last month he has been confined to his bed.

Last Sunday a bowel trouble developed. Two professional nurses were put on duty, so that there was never a moment when the patient was not very closely watched. On Monday



JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL.

he appeared brighter than at any time during his long illness. Up to that time the room had been cool, but then he began to show the effect of the heat. On Monday afternoon, when the nurses changed the bedding, he suffered intensely when moved, and finally said: "Oh, why don't you let me die?" These words were his last. He seemed from that time to lose heart, and was in a comatose condition until the end.

Mr. Lowell, who was the grandson of Judge John Lowell, the founder of the Lowell Institute of Boston, was born at Cambridge, Mass., Feb. 22, 1819. He was a son of Rev. Charles Lowell, D. D.

When but 19 years of age young Lowell graduated from Harvard college. He was graduated with high honors, and was the class poet. At that time, however, his aspirations did not incline so very strongly to verse writing, and he decided to take up the practice of law. He was called to the bar, and opened a law office in Boston in 1840. He did but little practice, and his taste reverted to writing poetry.

His First Published Poems.

In 1841 he published his first collection of poems, entitled a "A Year's Life," and two years later he, with the late Robert Carter, started a magazine called The Pioneer. This, however, did not prove a success, only three numbers being issued. About this time he published another volume entitled, "Poems." Included in this work was the "Legend of Brittany" and "Prometheus." His critical work, called "Conversations on Some of the Old Poets," was placed before the public in 1845.

It was in 1848 that Mr. Lowell made a big hit by the publication of the "Indian Summer Reverie," which is conceded to be the most poetical of all his graver poems. "The Vision of Sir Launfal," a romance on the search for the Holy Grail, appeared separately, and in the same year the "Fable for Critics" and the first series of the "Bigelow Papers" were published. The latter was suggested by the author's indignation at the Mexican war of 1846-7. His second series of the papers was published in 1861. During these periods Mr. Lowell was appointed professor of modern languages at Harvard university, succeeding Longfellow.

Some of his later works included "Fireside Travels," "Under the Willows," "My Study Window," "Among My Books," "The Cathedral," "A Life of Keats" and "The Rose." He also wrote many critical and biographical essays. While at Harvard Mr. Lowell edited several magazines, among them being The North American Review and The Atlantic Monthly.

Our Representative Abroad.

Mr. Lowell held two diplomatic positions. In 1877 he was appointed minister to Spain and in 1880 minister to Great Britain. He resided in London until 1885. While there Oxford and Cambridge conferred upon him the degrees of D. C. L. and LL. D. In 1884 he was recalled.

Mr. Lowell was married in 1844 to Miss Maria White, of Watertown. She was a poetess and wrote some charming verses. Mr. Lowell afterward married a daughter of ex-Governor Dunlap, of Maine, who died in England in 1885. There were four children by the first marriage, of whom only one survives. She is the wife of Congressman Burnett.

A Famous Wrestler Dead.

NEW YORK, Aug. 17.—Matasda R. Sorakichi, the celebrated Japanese wrestler, died in this city Saturday night of consumption. He was 33 years old and had been ill for a long time. Sorakichi was one of the foremost wrestlers of the time, and in certain styles of wrestling had no peer. His first appearance was in this city in a match with Duncan C. Ross, and subsequently met Muldoon and the other prominent wrestlers.

A Story Promptly Denied.

CAPE MAY, Aug. 17.—President Harrison, through Private Secretary Halford, denies the story that he is about to declare over his own signature that he will refuse to be a candidate for renomination. The president replied in his usual manner that he would not discuss newspaper rumors. The vigor with which Mr. Harrison's answer was made made it quite apparent that no such letter will be written.

Death of Editor Jones.

NEW YORK, Aug. 13.—Mr. George Jones, editor of the New York Times, die dat Poland Springs yesterday morning. Mr. Jones' death will not make any change in the conduct of his newspaper. Mr. Gilbert Jones will succeed his father as publisher, and Mr. Charles H. Miller will remain as editor.

WITNESS PATTISON.

Pennsylvania's Governor Before the Bardsley Committee.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 18.—The most important witness before the Bardsley investigating committee at their meeting yesterday afternoon was Governor Pattison. His appearance was a surprise to most of the members, as it was unexpected.

The governor, however, stated that he had been unable to attend at the time he was expected to, and as he was in the city he wished to place himself at the disposal of the committee, as later on official engagements might not allow him to attend without great inconvenience.

At the opening of the session Governor Pattison, after being sworn, was informed that according to the report presented to the committee by the mayor's experts the Chestnut Street bank was accredited with having paid John Bardsley interest on public money during the year 1889 to the extent of $714.60, and asked to explain it.

Governor Pattison replied that during the time he was president of the bank, from 1887 to January, 1891, and part of the time the bank had a deposit of public money, but never the pro rata it was entitled to under the ordinance of councils regulating the city banking. They also had a deposit of the state funds, but he emphatically declared that no interest directly or indirectly was paid by the bank or its officers on those deposits. Interest was, however, paid to Mr. Bardsley on a certificate of deposit in his own name. This came to his notice first in August, 1890, when Bardsley wanted 3 per cent. This rate he would not allow to be paid and Bardsley withdrew the certificate.

At the close of Governor Pattison's testimony he withdrew, and Expert Brown took the stand and resumed giving his evidence in regard to Bardsley's money loans.

Pennsylvania Federation Men.

LANCASTER, Pa., Aug. 18.—The Pennsylvania branch of the American Federation of Labor opened their annual convention here yesterday with Vice President Charles A. Miller in the chair. After speeches of welcome and the appointment of a committee on credentials a recess was taken until the afternoon. The afternoon session was taken up with the consideration in executive session of routine business of a private nature. A committee on resolutions was appointed, with William Tyson, of Reading, as chairman. A number of resolutions was referred to the committee.

Murderer Bruner Arrested.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 18.—Elmer Bruner, who murdered old man Reese at Ebensburg last Thursday, was arrested here yesterday afternoon. Bruner has been in Pittsburg since Thursday, and Saturday night was at a theatre. Bruner claims he went into old man Reese's house for a drink, when the old man pulled a gun on him and he shot Reese in self defense. There is no doubt, however, that Bruner's intention was to rob the house, and when Reese surprised him with his gun Bruner shot and killed the old man.

Both Sides Indifferent.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 18.—There is no change in the window glass situation and the prospects for another conference on the scale are no brighter than they were when the last one adjourned. The manufacturers seem indifferent as to when they will come to an understanding, and the men are apparently enjoying the prolonged vacation. The workmen, however, say they have little fear as to the results. When the manufacturers are pushed for stock they say they will start regardless of the scale.

They Favor Professor Briggs.

ROCHESTER, Pa., Aug. 18.—The congregation of the Rev. J. H. Bausman met last night and by a vote of 87 to 12 refused to accept his resignation. The resignation was tendered by Mr. Bausman, who is traveling in Europe, at the request of the board of elders, who objected to declarations of Mr. Bausman favorable to the stand taken by Professor Briggs, of New York. The congregation, in indorsing Dr. Bausman, practically uphold Professor Briggs.

Both Legs Amputated by a Train.

EASTON, Pa., Aug. 18. — Pearson Keiper, aged 16 years, son of George Keiper, a hotel keeper of South Easton, had both his legs cut off yesterday afternoon, and is not likely to recover. Young Keiper was playing in front of the cotton mill with a number of employes, when he attempted to cross the Lehigh Valley railroad track in front of an engine.

Iron Mills Resume.

LEBANON, Pa., Aug. 18.—The Lebanon Rolling mill, the Lebanon Iron company's mill, and the West End Rolling mills started up yesterday. The Pennsylvania Bolt and Nut works have eight puddling furnaces in operation and also all the rolls. The disposition which was made of the strike at Steelton has had the effect of settling the strike here.

Challenges to Oarsmen.

TORONTO, Ont., Aug. 18.—Hanlan and O'Conner offer to row Teemer and Gaudaur, Gaudaur and Hosmer or any other team for $1,000 to $5,000 a side and the gate receipts or 75 and 25 per cent. of the gate receipts, at Point of Pines. Teemer and Hosmer are preferred.

Decapitated by the Cars.

MAHANOY CITY, Pa., Aug. 18.—An unknown man was run over and killed while walking on the Lehigh Valley track at Park Place. His head was cut off and his body ground to pieces beneath the wheels. He was about 35 years old, and well dressed.

Sick of the Club's Playing.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 18. — Louis Bierbauer, captain and second baseman for the Pittsburg league club, has asked for his release. Bierbauer says he is sick of the club's playing. He is probably the last man, however, who would be released by the officials.

Suspicion of Foul Play.

CENTRALIA, Pa., Aug. 18.—Foul play is suspected as being connected with the death of Anthony Dougherty, who was run over and had his head cut off on Friday night. There are evidences of foul play, and a thorough investigation is being made.

Ex-Congressman Scott Still Gaining.

ERIE, Pa., Aug. 18.—W. L. Scott is gaining old strength rapidly. Should he continue to improve during the coming week he hopes to go to Newport the latter part of next week, with the hope that the salt sea air will fully restore him.

PENNSYLVANIA NEWS

Items of Real Interest Presented in Condensed Form.

WHAT OUR NEIGHBORS DO AND SAY

A Chapter of Accidents, Crimes and Local Happenings Picked Up Here and There in the State and Flashed Over the Busy Wires.

ALLENTOWN, Pa., Aug. 17.—"Fritz," an Allentown fire dog, chewed up a large part of two window sashes, glass and all, in his efforts to release himself from a saloon-keeper's kitchen during a thunder storm.

SCRANTON, Pa., Aug. 17.—Owing to lack of orders the lower mills of the Lackawanna Iron and Steel company have been shut down, and 800 employes are thrown out of work. Manager Moffait states that the mills will not resume until the trade improves.

CARLISLE, Pa., Aug. 17.—Levi Franklin, aged 35 years, was engaged in repairing Henderson mill, at this place. Thursday night, in his sleep, he walked out of a second story door, and was fatally injured. He was removed to his home at Chambersburg yesterday, but died on the way.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 15.—The police think that in the arrest of Henry Davis, colored, they have beyond doubt secured the murderer of Job Haas, who was killed at Mount Airy, as circumstances all point to him as the guilty man. Detectives Crawford and Donaghy, who were assigned to the case, have, since the arrest, made discoveries that will weigh strongly with a jury when Davis comes to trial.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 17.—It is estimated that the fire at A. G. Elliot & Co.'s paper warehouse, southwest corner of Sixth and Jayne streets, damaged the stock and building to the extent of $40,000. This is fully covered by insurance. The flames are supposed to have originated from gas that leaked into the basement from an imperfect main. During the progress of the fire several firemen were slightly injured.

BALLY, Pa., Aug. 17.—The Catholic Church of the Blessed Sacrament was the scene of a double wedding that has probably never been seen before within these sacred walls. Augustus A. Gale and Amanda Gale, his sister, were married to Selina Reppert, and her brother, Raymond Reppert, Rev. Father Mistelli performing the ceremony. The contracting couples are the children of adjoining farmers here.

MCKEESPORT, Pa., Aug. 17.—Harry Coursen, aged 21 years, and his little sister Edna, 12 years, were drowned in the Monongahela river. They had donned bathing suits and were enjoying a pleasant bath when the little girl was suddenly seen to have sunk. Harry plunged in, and though he came to the surface and was visibly struggling with some heavy object, he never reached shore with his burden, but was dragged to the bottom.

WEST CHESTER, Pa., Aug. 18.—For six months there has been bad blood between Passmore Beecham, colored, and William Dolts, white, which culminated in a fight while both were in a fishing party on the Brandywine. Beecham drew a razor and made one cut at Dolts. This took effect on the head and made a terrible wound. The cut extends from over the left eye down to the left ear, which is nearly severed from the head. It is feared the wound will result fatally. Beecham has thus far escaped arrest. Both the men reside at Media, but Dolts is too badly injured to be removed.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., Aug. 14.—There was a knock down in the new court house yesterday and the first blood was spilled between two prominent county officials. There has been bad blood between Clerk of the Courts John J. Toole and Commissioner Samuel G. De Turk. The former recently made a requisition for supplies, and it had lain around the commissioner's office for three weeks without notice. Yesterday he called at the office and hot words ensued. Finally Toole struck De Turk two blows. In falling the commissioner's head struck a steel frame and he fell unconscious. It took half an hour to bring him to. Last night he entered a suit for assault and battery and Toole entered $300 bail.

NUMEDIA, Pa., Aug. 15.—There is no change in the condition of the two victims of last Saturday night's picnic fight. They are still living, but no sign of improvement is apparent. Parties are still searching for the Earnst boys, but nothing has been seen of them since Tuesday night, when they opened fire on their would-be captors, with serious results. Moses Mervine, a butcher, states that he was held up by two men while driving along on a lonely mountain road Thursday night, who demanded his money. He fired a shot from his revolver at the one nearest him, without effect, and his horse dashed down the road. The highwaymen fired several shots at the fleeing butcher. It is believed his assailants were the Earnst boys.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 15. — Captain George R. Williams, of the fruit schooner Elizabeth, who has just returned to this city, is confident that he was with the fugitive Marsh between the 15th and 23d of June, in Kingston, Jamaica, and had long and interesting talks with him. The man gave his name as Alexander Howard, of Boston. When Captain Williams arrived in New York he saw a description of Marsh and subsequently a photograph, and was at once struck with the likeness to Howard, who, he says, also had his middle finger disfigured like Marsh, and the captain says all the other principal characteristics are similar. He feels quite confident that he was talking to Marsh, and wishes he only had known it at the time, so he could have obtained the $5,000.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 15.—Robert Alexander, as John Bardsley's counsel, has had a tilt with City Treasurer Wright over the former's right to see some of the books in the city treasurer's office, to which the latter denied him access. It led yesterday to the filing of an application for a writ of mandamus in Common Pleas Court No. 1. Mr. Wright, as soon as served with the notice of the legal action taken, wrote Mr. Alexander a very polite letter, informing him that he would yield the point without having any trouble. The petition for the mandamus was in John Bardsley's name and was sworn to in prison by him on Aug. 11. It discloses that Bardsley will claim a large sum in commissions on the $33,856.24 of state moneys collected by Bardsley as city treasurer.

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PENNSYLVANIA R. R.

Philadelphia & Erie Railroad Division and Northern Central Railway.

Time Table, in effect July 19, 1891.

TRAINS LEAVE MONTANDON, EASTWARD.

9.27 a. m.—Train 14. (Daily except Sunday. For Sunbury, Williamsport, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 3.15 p. m., New York, 5.50 p. m., Baltimore, 3.10 p. m., Washington, 5.55 p. m., connecting at Philadelphia for all sea-shore points. Through passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

1.30 p. m.—Train 8. (Daily except Sunday.) For Sunbury, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.50 p. m., New York, 9.35 p. m., Baltimore, 6.45 p. m., Washington at 8.15 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

5.00 p. m.—Train 12. [Daily except Sunday.] For Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Pottsville and intermediate points, arriving at Philadelphia 10.50 p m., Baltimore 10.40 p. m.

7.45 p. m.—Train 6. (Daily.) For Sunbury, Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 4.25 a. m., New York at 7.10 a. m. Pullman sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7.00 a. m.

1.29 a. m.—Train 4. (Daily.) For Sunbury, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.50 a. m., New York, 9.30 a. m., Baltimore, 6.25 a. m., Washington, 7.30, a m. Pullman sleeping cars to Philadelphia and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

WESTWARD.

5.56 a. m.—Train 3. (Daily) For Erie and Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through Pullman cars and passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester.

10.17.—Train 15. (Daily) For Lock Haven and intermediate stations.

2.05 p. m.—Train 11. (Daily except Sunday.) For Kane, Canandaigua and intermediate stations Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester, and Parlor car to Rochester.

5.54 p. m.—Train 1. (Daily except Sunday.) For Renovo, Elmira and intermediate stations.

10.25 p. m.—Train 21. (Daily) For Williamsport and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR MONTANDON FROM EAST AND SOUTH.

Train 15 leaves New York 12.15 night, Philadelphia 4.30 a m, Baltimore 4.45 a m, Harrisburg 8.10 a m, Wilkesbarre, 7.05 a. m. (Daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon 10.23.

Train 11 leaves Philadelphia 8.50 a m, Washington 8.10 a m, Baltimore 9.00 a m, Wilkesbarre 11.17 a m, (Daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon 2.05 p m, with parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore

Train 1 leaves New York 9.00 a m, Phila., 11.40 a m; Washington at 10.50 a m, Baltimore at 11.45 a m, Wilkesbarre 3.12 p m, (daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon at 5.54 p m, with through passenger coaches from Phila. and Baltimore.

Train 21 leaves New York 3.00 p m, Philadelphia 5.25 p m, Washington, 4.30 p m, Baltimore 5.32 p m, (daily) arriving at Montandon 10.25 p m.

Train 3 leaves New York at 8.00 p m, Philad. 11.25 p m, Washington 10.00 p m, Baltimore, 11.20 p m, (daily) arriving at Montandon at 5.36 a m, with through Pullman sleeping cars from Phila., Washington and Baltimore and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD.
Daily Except Sunday.

Westward.					Eastward.			
P M	A.M.	A.M.	STATIONS.	A M	P.M.	P.M.	P M
2 15	10 25	5 50	Montandon	9 20	1 50	4 55	
2 25	10 35	6 20	Lewisburg	9 10	2 00	4 45	
2 35		6 30	Biehl	9 00		4 37	
2 40		6 35	Vicksburg	8 53		4 32	
2 50		6 45	Mifflinburg	8 43		4 22	
3 05		7 00	Millmont	8 27		4 09	
3 14		7 08	Glen Iron	8 17		4 02	
3 47		7 43	Paddy Mountain	7 43		3 30	
3 58		7 53	Coburn	7 32		3 18	
4 06		8 01	Zerby	7 24		3 10	
4 15		8 10	Rising Spring	7 16		3 02	
4 25		8 18	Penn Cave	7 10		2 54	
4 29		8 24	Centre Hall	7 03		2 47	
4 34		8 32	Gregg	6 57		2 40	
4 40		8 37	Linden Hall	6 50		2 32	
4 45		8 42	Oak Hall	6 45		2 27	
4 49		8 46	Lemont	6 41		2 23	
4 53		8 51	Dale Summit	6 37		2 18	
5 02		9 00	Pleasant Gap	6 28		2 08	
5 05		9 04	Axemann	6 28		2 04	
5 10		9 10	Bellefonte	6 20		2 00	

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.20 a m, 10.00 a m, 1.15, 5.30 and 7.30 p m, returning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 9.35 a m, 1.35 p m, 5.05 p m, 6.00 p m, and 7.45 p m

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Terms reasonable. Good sample rooms on first floor.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—The following accounts have been examined, passed and filed of record in the Register's office for the inspection of heirs and legatees, creditors and all others in anywise interested, and will be presented to the Orphans' Court of Centre county on Wednesday, the 26th day of August, A. D., 1891,

1. The account of Noah and George Weaver, administrators of, &c., Mary E. Hess, late of Haines township, deceased.

2. The account of John L. Kreamer, executor of &c., of Michael Hess, late of Haines township, deceased.

3. First and final account of Catharine Lutz and J. M. Garbrick, administrators of, &c., of Daniel Lutz, late of Spring township, deceased.

4. The first and final account of Pauline Hibler, administratrix cum testamento annexo of John Hibler, late of Milesburg boro, deceased.

5. The final account of James H. Porter and E. C. Campbell, executors of, &c., of John Reesman, late of Penn township, deceased.

6. First and final account of Winfield S. Loy, executor of, &c., of Cordelia (Della) C. Hilleary, late of Wheeling, W. Va., deceased.

7. First and final account of Wm. Goodhart, executor of &c., of John Goodhart, late of Gregg township, deceased.

8. The final account of Christian Brown, guardian of Clara A. Brown (nee) Mulholland, a minor child of Rudolf Mulholland, late of Burnside township, deceased,

9. The first and final account of C. C. Loose, guardian of Harry A. Harter, minor child of Howard J. Harter, late of Gregg township, deceased.

10. The account of Catharine A. Hoy and Isaac S. Frain, executors, of &c., of Geo. S. Hoy, late of Marion township, deceased.

11. First and final account of Henry Reinhart, executor of, &c., of Mary A. Vanada, late of Haines township, deceased.

12. The account of Jeremiah Haines surviving executor of, &c., of Jacob Brumgart, late of Miles township, deceased, and trustee under said will of Susan Weaver, deceased.

13. The account of Jeremiah Haines, surviving executor of, &c., of Jacob Brumgart, late of Miles township, deceased, and trustee under said will of Regina Shaffer, deceased.

14. First and final account of H. H. Stover and L. D. Kurtz, executors of, &c., of Emanuel Effinger, late of Haines township, deceased.

15. Final account of J. B. Alexander, administrator of, &c., of Harris Way, late of Union township, deceased.

16. The account of Susan Zimmerman, administratrix de donis non of, &c., of A. S. Zimmerman, late of Walker township, deceased.

17. The first and final account of Daniel Hess, executor of, &c., of Samuel F. Sparr, late of Harris township, deceased.

18. The account of Conrad Immel, guardian of the minor children of Levi Reeder, late of the township of Gregg, deceased.

19. First and final account of Clement Dale, administrator c. t. a. of, &c., of David I. Parsons, late of Bellefonte borough, deceased.

20. The first and final account of John W. Stuart, executor of Elizabeth Mosser, late of Harris township, deceased.

21. The account of Henry Beck, administrator *de bonis non* of Margaret Nestlerode, late of Liberty township, deceased.

22. The 24th annual account of Daniel Rhoads, surviving trustee in estate of Wm. A. Thomas, late of Bellefonte borough, deceased.

23. The first account of Wm. F. Reynolds and Geo. W. Jackson, trustee under the will of Thos. R. Reynolds, deceased.

24. The third partial account of H. F. Bitner, executor of, &c., of Jacob Bitner, late of Gregg township, deceased.

25. First and partial account of Henry Melcher, administrator of, &c., of Thomas Merryman, late of Worth township, deceased.

26. The second and final account of Isaac M. Orndorf, executor of, &c., of Wm. Orndorf, late of Haines township, deceased.

27. The final account of J. R. Wolf administrator of, &c., of Thomas Wolf, late of Miles township, deceased.

JOHN A. RUPP,
Register.

NEW GARMA HOUSE,
opposite the Court House,
Bellefonte, Pa.

The New Garma House has arisen from its ashes and is open for the public. New buildings new furniture throughout, steam heat, electric bells, and all modern improvements. Good table.

SPRING MILLS HOTEL,
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D. H. Ruhl, proprietor. Free 'Bus to and from all trains.

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ORD & ZERFING, PROPRIETORS,
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Some little fortunes have been made at work for us, by Anna Page, Austin, Texas, and Jno. Bona, Toledo, Ohio. See out. Others are doing as well. Why not you? Some earn over $500.00 a month. You can do the work and live at home, wherever you are. Even beginners are easily earning from $5 to $10 a day. All ages. We show you how and start you. Can work in spare time or all the time. Big money for workers. Fellows unknown among them. NEW and wonderful. Particulars free. H. Hallett & Co., Box 880 Portland, Maine

REV DR. TALMAGE.

The Brooklyn Divine's Sunday Sermon.

Subject: "Gleaners in Life's Field" (Preached at Glenwood, Col.)

TEXT: *"And she went and came and gleaned in the field after the reapers; and her hap was to light on a part of the field belonging unto Boaz, who was of the kindred of Elimelech."*—Ruth ii., 3.

Within a few weeks I have been in North Carolina, Virginia, Pennsylvania, New York, Ohio, Michigan, Canada, Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Missouri, and they are one great harvest field, and no season can be more enchanting in any country than the season of harvest.

The time that Ruth and Naomi arrive at Bethlehem is harvest time. It was the old custom when a sheaf fell from a load in the harvest field for the reapers to refuse to gather it up; that was to be left for the poor who might happen to come that way. If there were handfuls of grain scattered across the field after the main harvest had been reaped, instead of raking it, as farmers do now, it was, by the custom of the land, left in its place, so that the poor coming along that way might glean it and get their bread. But, you say, "What is the use of all these harvest fields to Ruth and Naomi? Naomi is too old and feeble to go out and toil in the sun; and can you expect that Ruth, the young and the beautiful, should tan her cheeks and blister her hands in the harvest field?"

Boaz owns a large farm, and he goes out to see the reapers gather in the grain. Coming there, right behind the swarthy, sunbrowned reapers, he beholds a beautiful woman gleaning—a woman more fit to bend to a harp or sit upon a throne than to stoop among the sheaves. Ah, that was an eventful day!

It was love at first sight. Boaz forms an attachment for the womanly gleaner—an attachment full of undying interest to the Church of God in all ages; while Ruth, with an ephah, or nearly a bushel of barley, goes home to Naomi to tell her the successes and adventures of the day. That Ruth, who left her native land of Moab in darkness, and journeyed through an undying affection for her mother-in-law, is in the harvest field of Boaz, is affianced to one of the best families in Judah, and becomes in after time the ancestress of Jesus Christ, the Lord of Glory! Out of so dark a night did there ever dawn so bright a morning?

I learn in the first place from this subject how trouble develops character. It was bereavement, poverty and exile that developed, illustrated and announced to all ages the sublimity of Ruth's character. That is a very unfortunate man who has no trouble. It was sorrow that made John Bunyan the better dreamer, and Dr. Young the better poet, and O'Connell the better orator, and Bishop Hall the better preacher, and Havelock the better soldier, and Kitto the better encyclopedist, and Ruth the better daughter-in-law.

I once asked an aged man in regard to his pastor, who was a very brilliant man: "Why is it that your pastor, so very brilliant, seems to have so little tenderness in his sermons?" "Well," he replied, "the reason is our pastor has never had any trouble. When misfortune comes upon him his style will be different." After awhile the Lord took a child out of that pastor's house, and though the preacher was just as brilliant as he was before, oh, the warmth, the tenderness of his discourses! The fact is that trouble is a great educator. You see sometimes a musician sit down at an instrument, and his execution is cold and formal and unfeeling. The reason is that all his life he has been prospered. But let misfortune or bereavement come to that man, and he sits down at the instrument, and you discover the pathos in the first sweep of the keys. Misfortune and trials are great educators.

A young doctor comes into a sick room where there is a dying child. Perhaps he is very rough in his prescription, and very rough in his manner, and rough in the feeling of the pulse, and rough in his answer to the mother's anxious question, but the years roll on and there has been one dead in his own house, and now he comes into the sick room, and with tearful eye he looks at the dying child and he says, "Oh, how this reminds me of my Charlie!" Trouble, the great educator! Sorrow—I see its touch in the grandest painting; I hear its tremor in the sweetest song; I feel its power in the mightiest argument.

Grecian mythology said that the foundation of Hippocrene was struck out by the foot of the winged horse, Pegasus. I have often noticed in life that the brightest and most beautiful fountains of Christian comfort and spiritual life have been struck out by the iron shod hoof of disaster and calamity. I see Daniel's courage best by the flash of Nebuchadnezzar's furnace. I see Paul's prowess best when I find him on the foundering ship under the glare of the lightning in the breakers of Melita. God crowns His children amid the howling of wild beasts and the chopping of blood splashed guillotine and the crackling fires of martyrdom.

It took all our past national distresses, and it takes all our present national sorrows, to lift up our nation on that high career where it will march along after the foreign despotisms that have mocked and the tyrannies that have jeered shall be swept down under the omnipotent wrath of God, who hates oppression, and who, by the strength of His own red right arm, will make all men free. And so it is individually, and in the family, and in the church, and in the world, that through darkness and storm and trouble men, women, churches, nations, are developed.

Again, I see in my text the beauty of unfaltering friendship. I suppose there were plenty of friends for Naomi while she was in prosperity. But of all her acquaintances, how many were willing to trudge off with her toward Judea, when she had to make that lonely journey? One—the heroine of my text. One—absolutely one. I suppose when Naomi's husband was living, and they had plenty of money, and all things went well, they had a great many callers. But I suppose that after her husband died, and her property went, and she got old and poor, she was not troubled very much with callers. All the birds that sang in the bower while the sun shone have gone to their nests, now the night has fallen.

In this world, so full of heartlessness and hypocrisy, how thrilling it is to find some friend as faithful in days of adversity as in days of prosperity! David had such a friend in Hushai; the Jews had such a friend in Mordecai, who never forgot their cause; Paul had such a friend in Onrsiphorus, who visited him in jail; Christ had such in the Marys, who adhered to Him on the cross; Naomi had such a one in Ruth, who cried out, "Entreat me not to leave thee, or to return from following after thee; for whither thou goest, I will go; and where thou lodgest I will lodge; thy people shall be my people, and thy God my God; where thou diest will I die, and there will I be buried; the Lord do so to me and more also, if aught but death part thee and me."

Again, I learn from this subject that paths which open in hardship and darkness often come out in places of joy. When Ruth started from Moab toward Jerusalem, to go along with her mother-in-law, I suppose the people said: "Oh, what a foolish creature to go away from her father's house, to go off with a poor old woman toward the land of Judea! They won't live to get across the desert. They will be drowned in the sea, or the jackals of the wilderness will destroy them." It was a very dark morning when Ruth started off with Naomi; but behold her in my text in the harvest field of Boaz, to be affianced to one of the lords of the land, and become one of the grandmothers of Jesus Christ, the Lord of glory. And so it often is that a path which starts very darkly ends very brightly.

It was very hard for Noah to endure the scoffing of the people in his day, while he was trying to build the ark, and was every morning quizzed about his old boat that would never be of any practical use. But when the deluge came, and the tops of the mountains disappeared like the backs of sea monsters, and the elements, lashed up in fury, clapped their hands over a drowned world, then Noah in the ark rejoiced in his own safety and in the safety of his family, and looked out on the wreck of a ruined earth.

Christ, hounded of persecutors, denied a pillow, worse maltreated than the thieves on either side of the cross, human hate smacking its lips in satisfaction after it had been draining His last drop of blood, the sheeted dead bursting from the sepulchers at His crucifixion. Tell me, O Gethsemane and Golgotha! were there ever darker times than those? Like the booming of the midnight sea against the rock, the surges of Christ's anguish beat against the gates of eternity, to be echoed back by all the thrones of heaven and all the dungeons of hell.

But the day of reward comes from Christ; all the pomp and dominion of this world are to be hung on His throne, uncrowned heads are to bow before Him on whose head there are many crowns, and all the celestial worship is to come up at His feet like the humming of the forest, like the rushing of the waters, like the thundering of the seas, while all heaven, rising on their thrones, beat time with their scepters: "Hallelujah, for the Lord God omnipotent reigneth."

Again, I learn from my subject that events which seem to be most insignificant may be momentous. Can you imagine anything more unimportant than the coming of a poor woman from Moab to Judea? Can you imagine anything more trivial than the fact that this Ruth just happened to alight — as they say — just happened to alight on that field of Boaz? Yet all ages, all generations, have an interest in the fact that she was to become an ancestress of the Lord Jesus Christ, and all nations and kingdoms must look at that one little incident with a thrill of unspeakable and eternal satisfaction. So it is in your history and in mine; events that you thought of no importance at all have been of very great moment. That casual conversation, that accidental meeting—you did not think of it again for a long while; but how it changed all the current of your life!

It seemed to be of no importance that Jubal invented rude instruments of music, calling them harp and organ, but they were the introduction of all the world's minstrelsy. And as you hear the vibration of a stringed instrument, even after the fingers have been taken away from it, so all music now of lute and drum and cornet is only the long continued strains of Jubal's harp and Jubal's organ. It seemed to be a matter of very little importance that Tubal Cain learned the uses of copper and iron, but that rude foundry of ancient days has its echo in the rattle of Birmingham machinery and the roar and bang of factories on the Merrimac.

Again, I see in my subject an illustration of the beauty of female industry. Behold Ruth toiling in the harvest field under the hot sun, or at noon taking plain bread with the reapers, or eating the parched corn which Boaz handed to her. The customs of society of course have changed, and without the hardships and exposure to which Ruth was subjected, every intelligent woman will find something to do. I know there is a sickly sentimentality on this subject. In some families there are persons of no practical service to the household or community, and though there are so many woes all around about them in the world they spend their time languishing over a new pattern or bursting into tears at midnight over the story of some lover who shot himself! They would not deign to look at Ruth carrying back the barley on her way home to her mother-in-law, Naomi.

Madame de Stael did a world of work in her time; and one day, while she was seated amid instruments of music, all of which she had mastered, and amid manuscript books which she had written some one said to her, "How do you find time to attend to all of these things?" "Oh," she replied, "these are not the things I am proud of. My chief boast is in the fact that I have seventeen trades, by any one of which I could make a livelihood if necessary." And if in secular spheres there is so much to be done, in spiritual work how vast the field! How many dying all around about us without one word of comfort! We want more Abigails, more Hannahs, more Rebeccas, more Marys, more Doborahs consecrated—body, mind, soul—to the Lord who bought them.

Once more I learn from my subject the value of gleaning. Ruth going into that harvest field might have said: "There is a straw and there is a straw, but what is a straw? I can't get any barley for myself or my mother-in-law out of these separate straws." Not so said beautiful Ruth. She gathered two straws and she put them together, and more straws until she got enough to make a sheaf. Putting that down she went and gathered more straws until she had another sheaf, and another and another, and then she brought them altogether and she threshed them out, and she had an ephah of barley, nigh a bushel. Oh, that we all might be gleaners!

Elihu Burritt learned many things while toiling in a blacksmith's shop. Abercrombie, the world renowned philosopher, was a physician in Scotland, and he got his philosophy, or the chief part of it, while as a physician he was waiting for the door of the sick room to open. Yet how many there are in this day who say they are so busy they have no time for mental or spiritual improvement; the great duties of life cross the field like strong reapers and carry off all the hours, and there is only here and there a fragment left that is not worth gleaning. Ah, my friends, you could go into the busiest day and busiest week of your life and find golden opportunities, which gathered might at last make a whole sheaf for the Lord's garner. It is the stray opportunities and the stray privileges which taken up and bound together and beaten out will at last fill you with much joy.

There are a few moments left worth the gleaning. Now, Ruth, to the field! May each one have a measure full and running over! Oh, you gleaners, to the field! And if there be in your household an aged or a sick relative that is not strong enough to come forth and toil in the field, then let Ruth take home to feeble Naomi this sheaf of gleaning. "He that goeth forth and weepeth, bearing precious seed, shall doubtless come again with rejoicing, bringing his sheaves with him." May the Lord God of Ruth and Naomi be our portion forever.

Looks Like Cleveland.

Col. Wm. Fuller of Perryopolis, Pa., is said to bear such a striking resemblance to ex-President Cleveland that he is often mistaken for him. In Baltimore three years ago Col. Fuller was serenaded by a brass band which played "Hail to the Chief" while the Pennsylvanian lay in his bed at midnight. At another time a play was stopped in a Washington theatre to give the audience a chance to applaud Cleveland's double as he walked modestly to a seat in the orchestra.

The Chinese think that la grippe is caused by evil spirits: Therefore, when one of their number is stricken with it, they come around with their drums and in a neighborly sort of a way make him feel glad to die.

Charles Warner, of Lebanon, Conn., now in his seventy-fifth year, has recently experienced much pain in his jaw. He consulted a dentist and found that a new set of teeth were cutting. This will make his third set.

THE TALLEYRAND MEMOIRS.

Probably no book has ever been more widely heralded, or anticipated for so long a time, as the MEMOIRS OF PRINCE DE TALLEYRAND, Like the sword of Damocles have these memoirs hung for fifty years a menace to the reputations of the celebrated men and women of the author's time. At last the sword has fallen, and the first feeling of all to whom, for any reason, those reputations are still dear, must have been one of relief. The long impending sword seemed to have fallen so lightly! But, like the wound from a poisoned arrow, the slightest scratch from this sword is deadly, and antidotes cannot be too quickly applied.

Prince Talleyrand himself says that "the private lives of celebrated men are the true sources of history." So they are, if we can get at the truth of those lives, which if all Auto-biographers were like himself in their powers of mystification, could never be done. It is probable that the saying so long attributed to Talleyrand that "the true use of language is to disguise thought," is really much older than he, but it is so consistent with his use of words that it is no wonder he has been credited with it. Like the man in the old fairy tale who could always get himself out of any disagreeable situation by putting something in his mouth which caused a thick mist to envelope all around him, in the midst of which he silently disappeared, Talleyrand makes around himself a mist of words, seen through which all other charcters appear distorted, and himself becomes invisible. Yet it is safe to say that there cannot be found a book of more vivid interest and fascination than these memoirs to the student of that wonder-working period of history which began with the accession of Louis XVI, to the throne of France, and ended with that of Louis XVIII. Of interest the book could not fail to be, from the nature of the times and the variety and importance of the people whom those times made famous; and fascinating they are from the mingled grace and strength of the author's pen, and the pungency with which his sugared sarcasms bite into the reader's intelligence, as the Cayenne pepper bon-bons of Mardi-Gras sting upon the tongue.

No better description of Talleyrand's style can be given than that which he gives of his mother's conversation: "she spoke only by shades; she never made a pun; that would have been too pointed; puns are remembered.... A richness of easy expressions, new and always delicate supplied the various needs of her mind.... I have faith neither in the wit nor in the knowledge of those who do not know equivalent terms and are always describing; they are indebted only to their memories for what they know; their knowledge can therefore be only superficial. I "am sorry" (mark the phrase!) "that such a thought should have occurred to me while M. Von Humbolt is in Paris, but it is written." Could anything be more delicately cutting than this reference to the great scientist? Or, more injust? Unless it may be this allusion to a M. Des Renandes who left the service of Talleyrand to enter another where "his style of talent finding permanent employment might have led him promptly to fortune; he was a man who excelled in making use of other people's ideas." To appreciate at once the sting and the falsity of this, we must refer to the editorial foot-note which says of M. Des Renandes: "He was the confidential man of Talleyrand, who, it is said, entrusted him with the task of writing his speeches. Talleyrand's report on public instruction is entirely M. Des Renandes' work." Here we see that the great man, who himself made use of other people's ideas, had the littleness not to wish to appear indebted to his secretary.

Another evidence of this littleness is that Talleyrand appears never to have forgotten, or forgiven, to either merit ormisfortune, the sin of having once sligh ed or affronted himself; although, with the adroitness which made him so successful in the world of diplomacy, he rarely allows his motives to appear upon the surface. While professing the greatest compassion for the fate of the unhappy Marie Antoinette, he loses no opportunity to speak of her "frivolities," "partialities," "petty revenges," "prejudices," "weaknesses," etc., while her good qualities are hardly mentioned. May we not find the reason for this in the fact that for a long time the immoralities of the profligate churchman—Talleyrand was then in "holy orders"—caused him to be in disfavor with the Court, and formed the true ground for the fact (which he says he "scarcely remembers") that the Queen prevented him from receiving the Cardinal's hat from Pope Pius VI, when the latter was about to bestow it upon him at the request of Gustavus III, of Sweden?

The reasons for his slanderous insinuations against Mme. de Genlis are not so apparent. Perhaps she had refused the too pressing advances of the handsome young Abbe, who deemed himself irresistible. But it is evident that complaisance met with no better reward, for is it possible to take a more contemptible revenge than Talleyrand does when speaking of Madame de Flahant? After five years of what he chooses to represent as an honorable exile, though it is quite possible to regard it rather in the light of a cowardly flight from the troubles of his distracted country, Talleyrand wished to return. "Before re-entering France," he says: "I was anxious to know what was going on there. Mme. de Flahant, who was then at Hamburg, seemed hardly disposed to furnish me with the desired information, for, when I was still coming up the Elbe, she sent me word by M. de Recce, who was simple enough to deliver the message, not to land but to go back to America. Her reason for so doing, she told M. de Recce, was that it being rumored that she had been on rather intimate terms with me, she feared lest my presence should be an obstacle to her marriage with M. de Souza, the Portuguese Minister. However .... I took no notice of the extraordinary message, and spent a month in Hamburg.... without interfering with the marriage of Madame de Flahant to that dear M. de Souza."

To understand the full meanness of this reminiscence, not in itself of the slightest interest to the world, one needs to have read the Dairy of Gouverneur Morris, published two or three years ago, where the name of the too tender Madame de Flahaut occurs perpetually in connection with that of the brilliant and most unchurchly churchman, whose social and political interests her position and influence enabled her to promote, and to whom he was also greatly indebted for money to pay the debts his extravagance incurred. To make more glaring the meanness of the insinuations of the foregoing quotation, we have but to remember that when Talleyrand fled from France, under the shallow pretext of a special embassy to England, he had abandoned, to what then seemed the certain fate of all aristocrats in France, this poor Mme. de Flahant, a beautiful, talented, and agreeable widow, whose sole fault appears to have been that of loving him too well; and that she had died, the aged widow of M. de Souza, but a few months before the insulting paragraph was written. Forty years had not sufficed to heal the sensitive vanity which had been wounded by the fact that a woman whom he had abandoned when she was no longer of service to him, should have wished to console herself by accepting an honorable love.

We have drawn attention to these instances of a petty malice because we have not seen them noticed elsewhere. Yet they are among the many straws which show the current. Such is Talleyrand's power of venemous insinuation, that even the facts which are supported by documentary evidence need to be taken from under the green and yellow lights which he casts upon them and brought out into the clear light of free discussion. No book of the century has excited so much of this and none has needed it so greatly. In Talleyrand's eyes there seems to have been no one human being who was good, admirable, worthy of love and respect. He divided the world into two classes —those whom he could use and therefore despised, and those he could not and therefore hated. Contemporary opinions in regard to the characters of public men are often so contradictory that we must suppose there is much truth on both sides. Few men are all good or all bad, and party spirit and prejudice are mirrors that notoriously distort the objects reflected in them. But when contemporary public opinion is all and constantly one way, there is strong reason to believe that it rests on good grounds. Englishmen, Frenchmen, Germans, Russians and Spaniards all united in esteeming Talleyrand to be venial, corrupt and treacherous, though of charming manners and brilliant abilities, and the ablest statesman of his time.

To read Prince Talleyrand's opinions of himself and his own conduct in the varied emergencies of his public life, one must imagine that if not always conscious of his own perfect rectitude, he at least believed himself to be a true patriot, and one who never did evil but for the sake of some expected resultant good. We may depend upon it that he has spared no pains to put his own conduct always in the best possible light, but we find in these memoirs nothing to redeem his reputation from the aspersions of his contemporaries. Like a man who, on being arrested for one murder, clamors loudly that he is innocent of another, Talleyrand takes great pains to defend himself from accusations which are only partly supported by evidence; while upon others he maintains a silence which he has hoped would pass unnoticed in the clamor he has raised about the first.

"You notoriously were in the pay of all the Great Powers of Europe to give information against your own country and to influence its councils," cries Public Fame, pointing her finger of scorn.

"I had nothing to do with the murder of the Duc d' Enghien;" replies the accused with a suave coolness that extorts a reluctant admiration.

But such a dodging of bullets is only successful where the firing is slow and slack, and the firing of charges of bribery and treachery against Talleyrand was anything but feeble, and his presence of mind under fire cannot save him.

In his admirable introduction to the first volume of this most readable and remarkabe of memoirs, Mr. Whitelaw Reid sums up the evidence for and against the ablest statesman of his time "in a masterly manner, but he leaves the decision to the readers; and if we are not mistaken, it will take more than one careful reading of the books before us and of the three volumes which are to follow, and a vast deal of research into the archives and the memories of those eventful days, to enable any one to form a correct judgment upon a character so complex and hidden as that of Prince Talleyrand. If with the only the first two volumes in hand it is safe to venture so much, we predict that the general verdict of posterity will be that Talleyrand would have stood better in the final estimation of the world had he not written these memoirs, which are not so much reminiscences as they are special pleadings. The pleadings of the most astute mind, the most skilful manipulator of language, the most adroit politician of his time. His arguments—as he says of those of theology—are "elastic enough to suit any purpose," and the vari-colored lights which his art enables him to throw upon facts which are too well known to be over thrown, the blistering power of his delicately worded sarcasms, and his skill in intellectual fencing, are most admirable and effective; but in himself this prince of pleaders finds a client with a bad case. All the mud he throws upon others, all the mist of happily chosen words which he raises about himself, cannot hide the fact that his cause is indefensible and that he knows it.

Yet this long and eloquent plea—for such it is more than a contribution to history—is a work which no student of history, or of human nature, can afford to neglect, and the possession of which as a mark of reference (or inference) is indispensable to every public or private library.

Oil fuel is used on lake steamers.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 16, 1891.

The Five Thousand Fed.

LESSON TEXT.

John 6 : 1-14. Memory verses: 11-13.)

LESSON PLAN.

TOPIC OF THE QUARTER: *Jesus the Son of God.*

GOLDEN TEXT FOR THE QUARTER *These are written, that ye might believe that Jesus is the Christ, the Son of God; and that believing ye might have life through his name.*—John 20 : 31.

LESSON TOPIC: *The Son Man's Helper.*

LESSON OUTLINE:
1. Great Necessity, vs. 1-5
2. Scant Supply. vs. 7-10.
3. Divine Sufficiency, vs. 6, 11-14.

GOLDEN TEXT: *I am that bread of life.*—John 6 : 48.

DAILY HOME READINGS:

M.—John 6 : 1-14. The Son man's helper.
T.—John 6 : 15-25. The Son and the people.
W.—Matt. 14 : 13-21. Parallel passage.
T.—Mark 6 : 32-44. Parallel passage.
F.—Luke 9 . 10-17. Parallel passage.
S.—Exod. 16 : 1-15. Man's necessities met.
S.—Psa. 23 : 1-6. Help from the Lord.

LESSON ANALYSIS.

I. GREAT NECESSITY.

I. Aroused by Miracles:

Followed.... because they beheld the signs which he did (2).
Many believed on his name, beholding his signs (John 2 : 23).
No man can do these signs,.... except God be with him (John 3 : 2).
What do we? for this man doeth many signs (John 11 : 47).
Beholding signs and great miracles, ...he was amazed (Acts 8 : 13).

II. Followed by Multitudes:

A great multitude cometh unto him (5).
When the multitudes heard thereof, they followed him (Matt. 14 : 13).
The people.... ran there together on foot (Mark 6 : 33).
The multitudes.... followed him; and he welcomed them (Luke 9 : 11).
Lo, the world is gone after him (John 12 : 19).

III. Pressed by Hunger:

Whence are we to buy bread, that these may eat (5).
When we had fasted forty days,.... he afterward hungered (Matt. 4 : 2).
That they may go,....and buy themselves food (Matt 14 : 15).
I was an hungered, and ye gave me no meat (Matt. 25 : 42).
Get victuals: for we are here in a desert place (Luke 9 : 12).

1. "A great mutitude followed him." (1) Many followers; (2) Varied motives: (3) Great Results.—Following Jesus: (1) Who? (2) How? (3) Why?
2. "And there he sat with his disciples." (1) Who? "Jesus;" (2) What? "he sat;" (3) Where? on "the mountain;" (4) With whom? "his disciples;" (5) Why?
3. "Whence are we to buy bread, that these may eat?" (1) The hungering multitude; (2) The doubtful disciples: (3) The helpful Lord.

II. SCANT SUPPLY.

I. Much Needed:

Two hundred pennyworth of bread is not sufficient (7)
If the Lord should make windows in heaven, might this thing be? (2 Kings 7 : 2).
Five thousand men, besides women and children (Matt. 14 ; 21).
They continue....three days and have nothing to eat (Matt. 15 : 32).
If I send them away....they will faint (Mark 8 : 3).

II. Little Possessed:

But what are these among so many? (9.)
Who hath despised the day of small things? (Zech. 4 : 10.)
We have here but five loaves, and two fishes (Matt. 14 : 17.
Whence shall one be able to fill these men with bread? (Mark 8 : 4.)
Silver and gold have I none (Act3 : 6).

III. Expectation Encouraged:

Jesus said, Make the people sit down ....So the men sat down (10.)
Open thy mouth wide, and I will fill it (Psa. 81 : 10).
How much more shall your Father.... give (Matt. 7 : 11).
They have no need to go away; give ye them to eat (Matt. 14 : 16).
Look on us. And he gave heed unto them, expecting (Acts 3 : 4, 5).

1. "Two hundred pennyworth....is not sufficient,....that every one may take a little." (1) Large provision; (2) Scant allowance; (3) Evident insufficiency.
2. "What are these among so many?" (1) The boy's treasure; (2) The apostle's discovery; (3) The painful doubt.
3. "Jesus said, Make the people sit down." (1) The needy people; (2) The sympathetic helper; (3) The encouraging command; (4) The final feast.

III. DIVINE SUFFICIENCY.

I. Consciously Possessed:

He himself knew what he would do (6).
God said unto Moses, I AM THAT I AM (Exod. 3 : 14).
I will work, and who shall let it? (Isa. 43 : 13).
All authority has been given unto me (Matt. 28 : 18).
My power is made perfect in weakness (2 Cor. 12 : 9)

II. Abundantly Exercised:

He distributed to them....as much as they would (11).
The Lord is my shepherd: I shall not want (Psa. 23 : 1).
They did all eat, and were filled (Matt 14 : 20).
They took up....of the broken pieces, twelve baskets full (Matt. 14 : 20).
Who giveth us richly all things to enjoy (1 Tim. 6 : 17).

III. Clearly Convinced:

This is of a truth the prophet that cometh (14).
God will raise up unto thee a prophet ....like unto me (Deut. 18 : 15).
Art thou he that cometh? (Matt 11 : 3).
Sir, I perceive that thou art a prophet (John 4 : 19).
This is of a truth the prophet (John 7 : 40).

1. "He himself knew what he would do." (1) Men doubtful; (2) Jesus confident.—(1) Human extremity; (1) Divine opportunity.
2. "As much as they would." (1) The great company; (2) The small supply; (3) The divine minister, (4) The ample sufficiency.
3. "Gather up the broken pieces,.... that nothing be lost." (1) Gather all; (2) Waste none.—(1) Man's wastefulness; (2) God's economy.

LESSON BIBLE READING.

GOD AND THE NEEDY.

He regards them equally (Job 34 : 19).
He does not forget them (Psa. 9 : 18).
He hears them (Psa. 69 : 33, Isa. 41 : 17).
He maintains their cause (Psa. 140 : 12).
He delivers them (Job 36 : 15 ; Psa. 35 : 10).
He protects them (Psa. 12 : 5 ; 109 : 31).
He exalts them (1 Sam. 2 : 8; Psa. 107 : 41).
He provides for them (Psa. 68 : 10; 146 : 7),
He regards their prayers (Psa. 102 : 17).
He is their refuge (Psa. 14 : 6).

LESSON SURROUNDINGS.

INTERVENING EVENTS.—The discussion at Jerusalem did not remove the hostility of the Jews. On the return to Galilee the Pharisees attacked his disciples for breaking the Sabbath. John makes no mention of the Galilean ministry. There is an interval of a year between chapters 5 and 6. The events recorded most chronologically in Mark 2 : 23 to 5 : 21 ; 2 : 15-22; 5 : 22 to 6 : 29. Compare Matthew and Luke, in parallel passages. The immediate occasion of the withdrawal to the other side of the sea was the need of rest; the disciples having been sent out previously to preach, and now returning. Herod had heard of Jesus, and thought he was John the Baptist risen from the dead. Our Lord's popularity was now at its height.

PLACE.—Near Eastern Bethsaida (Luke 9 : 10), at some uninhabited place near a mountain, on the northeastern shore of the Sea of Galilee. Thomson finds the site of the shore of the miracle in the plain of Butaiha, at the southeastern angle where the hills come close to the shore of the lake. The details of the narratives oppose the traditional site, on the west side of the lake.

TIME.—Immediately before the passover (v. 4), the third, according to the frequently stated in these Lesson Surroundings. On any view, a year before the Passion. About the close of March or beginning of April, A. U. C. 782,—A. D. 29.

PERSONS.—Our Lord, his disciples, Philip and Andrew in particular, a great multitude, "five thousand men, besides women and children;" a lad with five barley loaves and two fishes.

INCIDENTS.—The departure to the other side of the sea; the great multitude follows (Mark tells that Jesus and his disciples crossed by boat, but the multitude went by land, round the head of the lake). Jesus goes up into the mountain with his disciples. The passover is mentioned, possibly to account for the size of the crowd. Our Lord asks Philip how they can provide for them, proving him with the question. Philip indicates how great would be the cost. Andrew tells of the lad with his small store of provisions, but asks, "What are these among so many?" Jesus bids them arrange the people; "in ranks," according to the other accounts. The green grass, which is mentioned, is an incidental mark of the time of year. The loaves are distributed. No mention is made here of breaking them, though this is implied in what follows. After the sufficient meal, the disciples are bidden gather up the broken pieces, and that baskets are filled with what remains. The effect of the sign is then declared.

PARALLEL PASSAGES.—This is the miracle narrated by all four evangelists. Compare Matthew 14 : 13-21 ; Mark 6 : 30-44 ; Luke 9 . 10-17.

Intelligence of Fowl.

One of the most interesting studies of the habits of migratory fowl is the rare intelligence which they show in guiding themselves by prominent landmarks. An Englishman who was shooting in Labrador some years since recently stated that while in camp at the base of a range of hills he was interested in observing the precision with which flocks of wild geese changed their course when directly abreast of two prominences, conspicuous objects in the landscape. At that point they swerved from west to south. At times the old ganders, leading flocks of young birds, were greatly troubled in enforcing their orders for a shift of route.

If we reckon the population of the globe at 400 000,000 of human beings, there would be room for them all on the frozen surface of Lake Constance, Switzerland.

SELECTED RECIPES.

BRANDY PEACHES.

Prepare the peaches and the syrup as in the foregoing recipe, using the same proportions, and before filling the jars add a pint of best brandy, slightly warmed.

PEACHES A LA SUEDOISE.

Cut a dozen fine peaches in halves, remove the stones and boil the peaches in white sugar syrup; drain on a sieve and remove the skins. Cut a sandwich loaf of bread in two lengthwise, trim off all crust from one-half of it and fry this in hot butter; drain and cool, put it on a flat dish, arrange the peaches on top of it, reduce the syrup a little and pour it over the peaches. The top layer should be covered with whipped cream.

Peach fritters and peach dumplings if made carefully, have not the indigestible qualities some culinary writers would have us believe they possess.

SPINACH juice colors a white sauce prettily, and when poured over hard-boiled eggs, sliced and laid evenly on the platter, is a tempting dish.

No kitchen should be without scales to test the integrity of things purchased by weight, and to measure the quantities of various recipes.

IF sheets or tablecloths are wrung by putting the selvage through the wringer, the edges will not curl up, and they will iron much easier.

A LITTLE kerosene oil rubbed briskly over the spots on dark clothing will brighten the garments and remove the stains almost like magic.

"Guide to Health and Etiquette" is a beautiful illustrated book. The Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass., send it free for two 2c stamp. The ladies appreciate it.

The citizens of Green Cove Springs, Fla., raised a subscription and purchased a hearse.

The popularity which Hood's Sarsaparilla has gained as a spring medicine is wonderful. It possesses just those elements of health-giving, blood-purifying and appetite-restoring which everybody seems to need at this season. Be sure to get Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Iced buttermilk is the drink just now of swell New Yorkers.

"Had Given Up All Hope."

ATWOOD, PA., Sept. 16, 1889.

Some time ago I ordered seven bottles of Floraplexion for my wife who had given up all hopes of ever getting any relief. She has taken three bottles. The cough has become loose, the pain is gone, and she feels a good deal stronger. Refer to me, either by mail or personally.

J. H. MCELWAIN.

Floraplexion is the speedy and permanent cure for Sick Headache, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Liver Complaint, Nervous Debility and Consumption. It is the only sure cure for these complaints. Ask your druggist for it, and get well.

A SMALL box filled with lime and placed on a shelf in a pantry or closet will absorb dampness and keep the air dry and sweet.

HALL'S CATARRH CURE is a liquid and is taken internally, and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free. Sold by Druggists, 75c.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Propts., Toledo, O.

The English language contains about 385,000 words.

RUPTURE. L. Calvin Keehn, of Douglasville, Pa., have been perfectly cured of a severe Rupture about 6 years ago by Dr. J. B. Mayer, 831 Arch street, Philadelphia, have done all kinds of heavy work since. Cannot recommend him too highly. Dr. Mayer is at Hotel Penn, Reading, Pa., on the 2nd Saturday and following Sunday of each month. Go to see him.

The Union Pacific trestle bridge near Dallas Oregon, 3.5 feet long, was recently rebuilt in twenty-four hours after being burned.

Cann's Kidney Cure for Dropsy, Gravel, Diabetes, Bright's, Heart, Urinary or Liver Diseases, Nervousness, &c. Cure guaranteed. 831 Arch Street, Philad'a. $1 a bottle, 6 for $5, or druggist. 1000 certificates of cures. Try it.

Lightning followed a line of gilt down the wall paper in a Methodist Church at Belfast, Penn., and burned off only the flashy figures.

FITS: All Fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No Fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2.00 trial bottle free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Eight Indiana counties haven't a colored voter.

Afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c. per bottle

When Washington became President, all the chief towns were on the sea coast, or on the tide water of the rivers, except Lancaster, Pa.

"German Syrup"

A Cough and Croup Medicine. For children a medicine should be absolutely reliable. A mother must be able to pin her faith to it as to her Bible. It must contain nothing violent, uncertain, or dangerous. It must be standard in material and manufacture. It must be plain and simple to administer; easy and pleasant to take. The child must like it. It must be prompt in action, giving immediate relief, as childrens' troubles come quick, grow fast, and end fatally or otherwise in a very short time. It must not only relieve quick but bring them around quick, as children chafe and fret and spoil their constitutions under long confinement. It must do its work in moderate doses. A large quantity of medicine in a child is not desirable. It must not interfere with the child's spirits, appetite or general health. These things suit old as well as young folks, and make Boschee's German Syrup the favorite family medicine. ©

Headache

Indigestion, Biliousness,

Dyspepsia

And all Stomach Troubles Are cured by

Hood's Sarsaparilla

CHILDREN MADE HAPPY.

Is there anything more rare, in the present day, than to see a really happy child? It is so rare that it would not be surprising if, in the not far distant future, some learned ethnologist should rise up and solemnly declare the species to be extinct. In every home where there are children, the one great question seems to be, "what shall we do to amuse the little ones." There can be no parent, however poor, who would deny himself the pleasure of adding to his child's happiness, and surely not when she is absolutely certain that the pleasure of the gift bestowed will develop into a positive, future good. Such a gift, combining these two elements, is the "new kindergarten or mechanical speller," sometimes called "the kindergarten at home."

This toy is without exception the most interesting and useful one that has ever been invented. It is based on the method of kindergarten or object-lesson teaching—a system which, for practical usefulness, is now acknowledged to be superior to all other educational methods.

It cultivates the growth of constructive imagination in children by giving them word pictures, and as an educational help works like magic. With this device a child learns to spell and to read in a marvelously short space of time—so short, indeed, that it well deserves the name bestowed upon it by an enthusiastic teacher, who has given it a thorough test, "the royal road to learning." This toy solves for parents that most intricate of all problems, "what shall we do with the children?"

Children who are too young to go to school, or those who are kept at home by inclement weather or slight illness, will be able to while away many a weary hour with this toy, at the same time relieving the mother from all care and anxiety. Like their prototypes, "Helen's babies," who wanted to "shee the wheels go wound," they can, not only "shee the wheels go wound," but make them go. It is a never failing source of delight to every child who sees it, being so pretty in form and so perfect in its mechanical movements. Even the fathers and mothers—"children but of a larger growth"—become so fascinated with it that they find it difficult to believe that they are not really children once more.



The above design gives our readers a very clear idea of this device which contains twenty-two objects in the panorama at the top,—representations of a horse, dog, cow, cat, etc. By turning the button on the right side these objects are brought into view, one at a time. Below, are five keys which, when struck, also bring into view, just below the object, given letters spelling the name of the object represented. By simple pressing the keys, any words of 2, 3, 4 or 5 letters may be spelled. This machine is very strongly put together and guaranteed for five years, yet it is offered for sale at the exceedingly low price of one dollar.

No more salable article has ever been offered the public, and it is plainly destined to be the educational toy of the future.

Should any of our readers desire further information regarding this device we advise them to write to the Kindergarten Novelty Company, 427 Locust street, Philadelphia, Pa., who will be pleased to give them full particulars.

"I'm going to turn out this gas," said the old man, coming into the room where sat his daughter and her young man.

"Thanks," said the unabashed young man. "I was going to do it myself."

"Don't you think," said one of the doctors, "that it would be a good idea to have the study of medicine carried on under the supervision of the Government."

"I suppose," replied the other doctor, thoughtfully, "that it might be turned over to the interior department."

Young Wife—"We are told to 'cast our bread upon the waters.'"

The Brute—"But don't you do it. A vessel might run up against it and get wrecked."

Nearly every one knows that three balls are the arms of the Medici family, but it is not so well known that they refer to an exploit of Averardo de Medici, a commander under Charlemagne. This bold warrior slew the giant Mugello, whose club he bore as a trophy. This mace or club has three iron balls, which the family adopted as their device.

A man named Hutch, living in Fancy Bottom, near Weston, Mo., stole a wagon load of corn from Mrs. Mary Bland, a widow, and started to town with it, but got stuck in the mud before he was a mile away, and had to abandon the corn and wagon, both of which are now in the possession of the widow.



As she enters womanhood, every young girl needs the wisest care. Troubles beginning then may make her whole life miserable.

But the troubles that are to be feared have a positive remedy. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription builds up and strengthens the system, and regulates and promotes every proper function. It's a generous, supporting tonic, and a quieting, soothing nervine—a legitimate *medicine*, not a beverage, free from alcohol and injurious drugs. It corrects and cures, safely and surely, all those delicate derangements, weaknesses, and diseases peculiar to the sex.

A remedy that *does* cure is one that can be *guaranteed*. That's what the proprietors of "Favorite Prescription" think. If it doesn't give satisfaction, in every case for which it's recommended, they'll refund the money. No other medicine for women is sold on such terms.

Decide for yourself whether something else sold by the dealer, is likely to be "just as good" for you to buy.

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT ESTABLISHED 1810.

For Internal and External Use.

Stops Pain, Cramps, Inflammation in body or limb, like magic. Cures Croup, Asthma, Colds, Catarrh, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhœa, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Lameback, Stiff Joints and Strains. Full particulars free. Price 25 cts. post-paid. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

From the "Pacific Journal."

"A great invention has been made by Dr. Tutt of New York. He has produced

Tutt's Hair Dye

which imitates nature to perfection; it acts instantaneously and is perfectly harmless." Price, $1. Office, 39 & 41 Park Place, N. Y.

HAY FEVER & ASTHMA CURED TO STAY CURED. We want the name and address of every sufferer in the U. S. and Canada. Address F. Harold Hayes, M.D., Buffalo, N.Y.

ALL ABOUT [illegible] CLIMATE an GREAT RESOURCES IN KNOXVILLE [illegible] TINEL; daily 1 mo. 50c.; weekly 1 year, $1; samples 5c.

32 743

A blue heron, measuring six feet from tip of bill to tip of tail and six feet one inch from tip to tip of wings, was shot at Pigeon River, N. C., a few days ago.

A Healthy Child is a Happy Child.

Who would not take every pains to secure health for their children? No parent who deserves the name, but comparatively very few of them realize how much the health of their children, not only in infancy, but in youth and maturity depends upon proper treatment from the first. This treatment includes not only diet, but cleanliness, clothing, sleep, air and exercise. For many most valuable hints on these subjects, as well as on the proper treatment for various infantile diseases, send for the useful little books, (published by Woolrich & Co., Palmer, Mass.) called "Ridge's Food Primers," and SENT FREE to all applicants. These primers are adorned by photographs of seven of the most charmingly healthy and happy looking children that one could wish to see. In our view health and happiness must always accompany each other in childhood if not later in life. A child at once unhappy and in good health we have never known. These photographs show the children of two of the many families in which parents have had the wisdom to feed their children *always* upon Ridge's Food. Not only children, but invalids, convalescents and dyspeptics are greatly benefited by its use. Do not fail to send for the Primers. Write at once, and receive them by return mail.

The Mean Thing.—Cheap Amusement.—A—"Then you never go to the play?"

B—"Not I! When I want to laugh I get my wife to tickle the soles of my feet.

Indignant.—Charlie—"Unless old Duste takes back what he said to me this morning, I won't work for him any more."

"You shouldn't get so mad. What did he say?"

"Get out and stay out."

"Tastes differ," said Mugley.

"Good thing they do," put in Bottleton. If they didn't squills and strawberries would taste the same."

Jack Witherspoon—"Why do you sing all the time?"

Jim Wethall—"To kill time."

Jack Witherspoon—"You have a good weapon."

Some people are born musicians, others achieve music and others live next door to the man who hopes to play the cornet in the village band.

When the tired out young woman asks the stay-late young man whether the landlady serves good breakfastsats at his boarding-house she means that it is time for him to take the hint and leave simultaneously.

Mistress (trying on one of her new gowns)—"Norah, how does this dress fit?"

Norah (without looking up)—"Not very well, mem. I found it a little tight under the arms."

"She is very beautiful I understand?"

"Heavenly."

"And her father?

"One of the most genial and kindly of men."

"And her mother?"

"A delightful lady."

"And her chaperone?"

"Out of sight."

HUMOROUS.

The seashore is the place to see shoer diving belles.

Connecticut cigars show which way the cabbage goes.

Pain will frequently transform a child into a groan person.

A giraffe can't take a bath without being taken for a sea serpent.

In wine there is truth, but nobody loves wine for the truth there is in it.

When a man fights in his mind he always comes out victorious.

When one denies his own statements he is practicing much self-denial.

Assignment is the moral anæsthetic that relieves a man from payin'.

There is nothing much more difficult to the obese that the act of obeisance.

A ship is often saved by its anchor, but men are often lost by their rancor.

"The Indian has no beard."

"True, but he knows how to raise hair."

Mr. Crossly—"I tell you before I go that I want beef for dinner, and when I get home what do I find?"

Mrs. Crossley—"Fault, every time."

He (accepted)—"Ah, what happiness! Now I can call you mine, love."

She—"Ah! You haven't got through with your interview with papa yet."

"How will I enter the money the cashier skipped with," asked the bookkeeper, "under profit and loss?"

"No; suppose you put it under running expenses."

They say that a woman cannot reason, but as long as she has her faculty of intuition she seems to get along all right. Besides, she can usually get a man to reason for her.

There may not be any royal road to wealth, but there is a royal road to learning. When a man gets rich the world is willing to believe everything he says as the utterances of a sage.

It Tickled Her.—Will (just returning from a six weeks' trip)—"How do you like my new moustache?"

Millicent—"It just tickles me to death."

A Sad Case.—Mrs. Murphy—"An' sure, Mrs. Obrien, did your poor man die aisy, rest his soul!"

Mrs. O'Brien—"Indade not, Mrs. Murphy. It nearly kilt poor Pat to die."

Jake Jimpson—"You are the apple of my eye, dear."

Cora Bellows—"And you are the peach of mine."

"Why the peach?"

"You are such a perpetual failure."

Mr. Oldgrad (Class of '60)—"Ah, this is our class picture. Ah, old boy, we were younger then than we are now."

Mr. De Gree—"Yes and knew a great deal more."

"What a wise provision of nature it is that the big, strong man is generally good-natured."

"Yes, but his wife is apt to be pretty saucy, though."

There are ailments that rob young women of both Health and Beauty and make them prematurely old. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will restore both if taken in time.

Wolves have killed a large number of sheep in Webster County, W. Va., and the County Court offers $50 each for wolf scalps, to which a citizens' committee will add $10.

SYRUP of FIGS



ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and $1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N. Y.

Is Your Child Sick.

S. S. S. gives strength, health and vigor to weak and delicate children.

NEVER WITHOUT IT.

About three years ago my little boy three years old was confined to his bed with what the doctors pronounced inflammatory rheumatism in his left leg. He complained of severe pains all the time, extending to his hips. I tried several remedies but they did him no good. A neighbor whose little son had been afflicted the same way, recommended S. S. S. After taking two bottles my little boy was completely cured, and has been walking one and a quarter miles to school every day since. I keep S. S. S. in my house all the time, and would not be without it. S. J. CHESHIRE, Easton, Ga.

It is perfectly harmless, yet so powerful as to cleanse the system of all impurities.

BOOKS ON BLOOD AND SKIN DISEASES FREE.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

GIVEN AWAY! A FINE CRAYON PORTRAIT if you have it framed at our stores. We make a six-inch Oxodized and gilt frame, $3.50; 6-inch fancy hard wood, $4.50; 5-inch florentine gilt, $4.50; 7-inch gold and lacquer $7.00, sizes 16x20 inside including a free crayon, shipped C. O. D., subject to examination before you pay. Mail us Photo. or Tin-type to draw from, which will be returned with order. We are established 13 years, and to extend our business and introduce our superior Portraits and new handsome frames is our object in making this offer. In sending order select any of the above frames; they are all popular. **Pfeiffer's Art Stores, 109 & 111 N. Ninth St., Phila.**



A State of Siege

How many people there are who regard the coming of winter as a constant state of siege. It seems as if the elements sat down outside the walls of health and now and again, led by the north wind and his attendant blasts, broke over the ramparts, spreading colds, pneumonia and death. Who knows when the next storm may come and what its effects upon your constitution may be? The fortifications of health must be made strong. **SCOTT'S EMULSION** of pure Norwegian Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda will aid you to hold out *against Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Scrofula, General Debility, and all Anæmic and Wasting Diseases*, until the siege is raised. *It prevents wasting in children.* Palatable as Milk.

SPECIAL.—Scott's Emulsion is non-secret, and is prescribed by the Medical profession all over the world, because its ingredients are scientifically combined in such a manner as to greatly increase their remedial value.

CAUTION.—Scott's Emulsion is put up in salmon-colored wrappers. Be sure and get the genuine. Prepared only by Scott & Bowne, Manufacturing Chemists, New York. Sold by all Druggists.

PISO'S REMEDY FOR CATARRH.—Best. Easiest to use. Cheapest. Relief is immediate. A cure is certain. For Cold in the Head it has no equal.

CATARRH

It is an Ointment, of which a small particle is applied to the nostrils. Price, 50c. Sold by druggists or sent by mail.



"PUNCH" says

"Ought to be done?—Ought stands for nothing." The house ought to be cleaned with *Sapolio*. Try a cake in your next house-cleaning and be convinced.

"IGNORANCE of the law excuses no man," and ignorance is no excuse for a dirty house or greasy kitchen. Better clean them in the old way than not at all; but the modern and sensible way is to use SAPOLIO on paint, on floors, on windows, on pots and pans, and even on statuary. To be ignorant of the uses of SAPOLIO is to be behind the age.

DONALD KENNEDY

Of Roxbury, Mass., says

Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Horrid Old Sores, Deep-Seated Ulcers of **40** years' standing, Inward Tumors, and every disease of the skin, except Thunder Humor, and Cancer that has taken root. Price, $1.50. Sold by every Druggist in the United States and Canada.

FOR FIFTY YEARS!

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP

has been used by mothers for their children while Teething, for over Fifty Years. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa.

Twenty-five Cents a Bottle.

PENSION JOHN W. MORRIS, Washington, D. C. Successfully Prosecutes Claims. Late Principal Examiner U.S. Pension Bureau. 3 yrs in last war, 15 adjudicating claims, atty since.

PENSIONS—Due all SOLDIERS! 2 disabled, 2 fee for increase, 15 years experience. Write for LAWS. A. W. McCORMICK SONS, WASHINGTON, D. C. & CINCINNATI, O.

A Skin of Beauty is a Joy Forever.
DR. T. FELIX GOURAUD'S
Oriental Cream, or Magical Beautifier

Purifies as well as Beautifies the Skin. No other cosmetic will do it.



Removes Tan, Pimples, Freckles, Moth-Patches, Rash and Skin diseases, and every blemish on beauty and defies detection. It has stood the test of 40 years, and is so harmless we taste it to be sure it is properly made. Accept no counterfeit of similar name. The distinguished Dr. L. A. Sayer, said to a lady of the HAUTTON (a patient): —"As you ladies will use them, I recommend 'Gouraud's Cream' as the least harmful of all the Skin preparations." Also Poudre Subtile removes superfluous hair without injury to the skin.

FERD. T. HOPKINS, Proprietor, 37 Great Jones Street, New York.

For sale by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers throughout the U.S., Canada and Europe.

FITS STOPPED FREE Marvelous Success. Insane Persons Restored. Dr. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER for all Brain & Nerve Diseases. Only sure cure for Nerve Affections, Fits, Epilepsy, etc. INVALUABLE if taken as directed. No Fits after first day's use. Treatise and $2 trial bottle free to Fit patients, they paying express charges on box when received. Send names, P. O. and express address of afflicted to DR. KLINE, 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. Beware of Imitating Frauds.

SICK WEAK, NERVOUS, WRETCHED mortals get well and keep well. *Health Helper* tells how. 50 cts. a year. Sample copy free. Dr. J. H. DYE, Editor, Buffalo, N. Y.

RIDDER'S PASTILLES Price 35 cts. by mail. **ASTHMA.** Sold by all Druggists. Stowell & Co., New Bedford, Mass.

THE CENTRE REPORTER

FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR and PROP'R

TERMS:—One year, $1.50, when paid in advance. Those in arrears subject to previous terms. $2 per year.

Advertisements 20 cents per line for 3 insertions and 5 cents for each subsequent insertion.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS, AUG. 20.

IF YOU HAVE ANY DOUBT

As to which is the most popular store in Bellefonte, where you can buy goods the cheapest, and be waited on promptly and in a modern business like way, ask any disinterested person and they will tell you qnick, and without hesitation, at

"THE RACKET."

DRY GOODS. NOTIONS. NOVELTIES. SHOES.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Cider Barrels.

100 good liquor barrels for sale cheap. Apply at meat market. R. B. Spangler, Centre Hall.

—Will Runkle flitted into his new house on Tuesday.

— Mrs. D. J. Meyer visited in Rebersburg last week.

—Pay train went over the road Saturday morning.

—Cabinet's, $1 per dozen.—Lenney's gallery, Centre Hall.

—Rev. James Runkle, of Spring Mills, was in town on Monday.

—Miss Aurora Moore, of Bellefonte, is the guest of Miss Anna Harpster.

—Miss Lizzie Limbert, of Lock Haven, is visiting friends in this vicinity.

—Howard Homan cut his hand severely with a hatchet, up at Meyer and Huyett's farm.

—There are eighteen prisoners in the Clinton county jail, and sixteen in the Clearfield jail.

—Dr. Sumner Musser, of Aaronsburg, was in town last week on professional business.

—Mrs. John Riter is still seriously ill with a complication of heart trouble and asthma.

—Mr. George Downing, of Bellefonte, visited his daughter, Mrs. R. B. Spangler, last week.

—Quite a number from Centre Hall attended the band festival at Tusseyville on Saturday evening.

—A balloon ascension would be a great drawing card during the picnic and attract many people.

—Miss Grace Lukenbach departed last week for Rebersburg, after a visit of two weeks in the town.

—The travel to the Cave last Sunday was not as large as of late, and very few visited the resort.

—The picnic committee are quite busy at present arranging all details for the coming exhibition in September.

—Milton Osman, who has been located in Williamsport the past few months, has secured employment in Chicago.

—Miss Alda Sankey, about two miles west of town, has been in very ill health for some time past from an affection of the lungs.

—The high constable impounded eight hogs for farmer Samuel Durst on Tuesday and they were worth several dollars to get out again.

—Cabinets. Remember you may never get another chance to get such a fine finish picture for $1 per dozen.—Lenney's gallery, Centre Hall.

—Prof. W. P. Hosterman, of Penn Hall, was in town Tuesday morning. The Prof. was recently elected assistant principal of the Bellefonte High schools.

—The REPORTER was in receipt of a communication from Potters Mills last week too late for publication, and the news is "dead" for this week, so was not inserted.

—Williamsport has a complete system of electric street cars in operation upon her streets. The old horse cars cannot compete with condensed lightning.

—Crime and drunkenness have been on the increase in Clinton county and the good, law abiding citizens of the county propose to make that the issue at the coming fall election.

—Michael Confer, a well-known farmer of Franklin township, Lycoming county, committed suicide Thursday morning of last week, by hanging. He was about 55 years old.

—Mr. Daniel Bohn, of Lemont, came down to Centre Hall last week. Mr. Bohn has purchased a residence at Boalsburg and will soon remove from Lemont to that place and in the future reside there.

—The REPORTER was in receipt last week of a copy of the Atchinson, Kansas *Daily Patriot*. Upon a perusal we find floating at the mast head the name of William G. Hoffer, as associate editor. Will was a former Centre Hall boy, and son of Mr. George Hoffer who removed from this place some years ago and is now located at Huntingdon, Pa.

FELL DEAD ON THE STREET.

Hon. Chas. Wolf Suddenly Expires on the Street at Harrisburg.

Hon. Charles S. Wolfe, of Lewisburg, so widely known because of his independent and fearless position in State politics, while attending a meeting of the Pennsylvania commissioners of the World's fair at Harrisburg on last Thursday, was suddenly stricken with heart failure about 5 o'clock in the evening while walking along the street on his way to the capitol fell to the sidewalk and expired immediately.

The incident created the most intense excitement, and elicited the deepest regret from the crowd who gathered about his body, many of whom knew him intimately. Only an hour before he had been elected executive commissioner of the World's fair by the Pennsylvania commission.

Chas. S. Wolfe is a natie of Union county a member of the bar of that county and a man who made much reputation in Pennsylvania politics. He was a member of the legislature from Union county, where he succeeded in uncovering the Pittsburg riot bribery bill and made himself famous for his independence. He was the prohibition candidate for governor and was instrumental in the work which elected Robert E. Pattison governor in 1882. As a man he was bold and frank in his public utterances, sincere in his personal attachments and brilliant in his professional acquirements. His sudden and melancholy death will elicit regret in all parts of Pennsylvania.

On account of the funeral all the factories, stores and public houses closed Monday afternoon and Lewisburg en masse turned out to pay a last tribute of respect to their distinguished and lamented dead. The funeral was held in the Baptist church at 2.30 p. m. Rev. J. T. Judd, assisted by President Harris of Bucknell university, and Rev. R. Conner, of Philadelphia, officiated. The pall bearers were Judge Bucher, Alfred Hayes, J. Thompson Baker, Merrill Linn John Duncan and Hon. H. P. Glover, and all members of the Union county bar.

The following members of the World's fair commission of which Mr. Wolfe had just been elected executive commissoner were present: Speaker Thompson Attorney General Stranhan, Senators Gobin and Emery aad Joel Herr. About two thousand people overflowed the streets unable to get into the church among whom were a large number of workingmen which class in the community most sadly mourn the loss of Mr. Wolfe. A meeting of the bar was held in the court house, Judge Bucher presiding. Addresses in memory of Wolfe were made by Judge Furst, of Centre county: A. W. Potter, of Snyder; Colonel D. S. Keller, of Centre; D. H Prudy, of Norththumberland; Dr. H. Fry Gerhart, of Union; Gundy Wolfe, of Union; L. H. Barber, of Carbon; and Howard L. Calder of Dauphin. Judge Ducher appointed a committe of the Union county bar to draft suitable resolutions for presentation at the September term of court.

Heavy Storm.

Tuesday afternoon a very heavy rain and thunder storm passed over town down the valley. It was preceded by a heavy wind which blew terrifically. Down the valley much damage was done, in the neighborhood of Spring Mills and Penn Hall. In the Pine woods just a short distance below Penn Hall the storm played havoc with the trees and many were torn up by the roots. The fruit trees also suffered to a large extent and much fruit destroyed. Many rods of fence were blown down, the fence posts being torn from the ground, and great amount of other damage done. It was the heaviest storm that section ever experisnced.

Real Estate Sale.

Mrs. Ellen Rankin and Mr. W. W. Royer, executrix and executor of the estate of Adam Rankin, dec'd., late of Mifflin county, offer the valuable farm of deceased at public sale on Tuesday, September 22ad, on the premises, one mile north east of Potters Mills. The farm contains 107 acres of tillable soil and meadow land and will be an excellent opportunity to invest money. The farm is situated in a convenient neighborhood.

Must Hand Out The Box

Tobacconists and others who deal in cigars would do well to closely study the law enacted by the last congress, in regard to the sale of cigars. The government law on the subject says cigars must be sold to the customer direct from the properly stamped box. A dealer who takes out a handful of cigars and lays them before the buyer to choose from, makes himself liable to a fine of $100.

Hamilton Attempts Suicide.

W. H. Hamilton, the Houtzdale bank teller, in jail awaiting a trial for embezzling $40,000, attempted to commit suicide by taking poison. The sheriff and jail officials are very reticent, and will give out no information concerning the report other than to say that Hamilton was very sick and came near dying.

Notice.

Chief Burgess, John Riter, has issued the edict which will positively prohibit all gambling within the limits of the borough. All apperatus discovered by the officers will be confiscated. He proposes to prohibit all games of chance, wheels of fortune, etc.

A Deserted village.

Clinton county has a veritable "Deserted village" within her border; but instead of being a village of the plains it is located on the hills and is known by the name of "Revel Town." At one time it was a thriving town of about sixty houses, and now there is not a living soul to be found within its gates. A handsome old English mansion, with its great rooms and its extensive wine cellar is now falling into decay, and cattle roam over its door sills and in its spacious porlors at their own sweet will. This once beautiful residence was at one time the home of General John Revel, who died there years ago, and whose bones now rest in Highland cemetery. There is a magnificent orchard of fruit trees of all kinds that are weighted down with their harvest, and no one there to pluck off bounty. The village was at one time in the heart of a prosperous mining region, but owing to the location, and perhaps to mismanagement, the venture was unsuccessful. The mines were deserted and the village allowed to go to ruin. It is located on the heights, about seven or eight miles from the town of Beech Creek."

A Good Ordinance.

The ordinance passed by the town council relative to the repairing of board walks, has been one of the most commendable actions taken by that body. The walks in the borough were in a horrible condition, and dangerous to pedestrians, being full of holes, and what breaks had been repaired left them fully as dangerous as before, and action by the council became necessary before some one was maimed and a heavy suit for damages against the borough was instituted. Several falls resulted from the holes, but fortunately the victims were not seriously injured, but were slightly skinned up. All that remains now is to have the ordinance enforced and not allowed to become a dead letter, and the citizens will be satisfied. Enforce it.

Base Ball.

Base ball fever at present is rampant in Centre Hall and the boys have sent out several challenges, from which they as yet have not received any definite answers. A game was tried to be arranged with the Millheim ball club for Friday, but no response could be received from the challenge sent them and the game given up. The Annie Rooney's of Bellefonte wanted to play our team but the boys could not raise the guarantee asked. The club is deserving of better support by our citizens than that given. All equipment so far has been paid for by the club themselves.

BASE BALL GAME ON SATURDAY.

A game was arranged on Tuesday evening with the ball tossers of Pleasant Gap, for Saturday afternoon at two o'clock, on the grounds on Hoffer street, back of the foundry buildings. Pleasant Gap has a good team and we look forward to an interesting game between them and our boys.

An Unlucky Cow.

An exchange says: "A man in Jefferson county who had a sick cow wanted to get her up. Not being able to do so with his strength, he fixed a blanket under her, attached his hay carrier and hitched on the old horse, which had not forgotten the distance he had to go to deliver the hay and didn't propose to stop short. He drew the old cow up to the top of the barn, where the track carried her over an empty mow, when the blanket gave way and dropped her on the empty log, breaking every bone in her body."

'Twould be a Convenience.

If the railroad company would have a telephone placed in the station at Centre Hall, it would be a convenience greatly appreciated by our citizens and those of the valley. The station is situated quite a distance from town and it is very unhandy for one when a little information is wanted to have to trot out there. The business done at our station certainly will pay for the putting in of an instrument, and our business men and all would greatly appreciate it.

The 148th.

The Annual Reunion of the three Western Companies of Gov. Beaver's old regiment the 148th Pa. Vols. will be held at Indiana Pa, Aug. 27th a pressing invitation to the members of the other companies has been extended by Senator Sloan on behalf of the Western boys.

Those desiring to attend can procure card order for tickets at excursion rates by applying to D. S. Keller, Bellefonte.

Sure to Catch Them.

Before the traveling man has left his hotel the newspaper advertisement has had an interview with the puchaser. The buyer may have been out of town that day, but somebody's newspaper advertisement was in his pocket. The county dealer may be located much "out of the way," but the newspaper gets there and gets attention. The canvasser may ring in vain, but the housekeeper is always "at home" to her favorite newspaper.

—Good shoes, at very low prices can be found at A. C. Mingle's shoe store, Bellefonte, and a very large assortment to select from. He handles no shoddy goods and full return guaranteed.

— Give Lewins, Bellefonte, your order for spring and summer clothing and you will not regret it. Low prices and no shoddy.

The Reservoir Finished.

The masons on Monday finished their work upon the new reservoir above town in the mountains. The sides and bottom have been covered with several coatings of cement which presents an appearance not unlike porcelain. The sides slope outward towards the top and the bottom is of convex form sloping towards the six inch water main which rises from the bottom. Thus all water will be of service in the reservoir and can be drawn out within one or two barrels, which was not the case in the old reservoir where about two feet of water could not be drawn off. The reservoir to a visitor greatly resembles a bath tub of immense proportions and is built with a view to substantiability.

Manager D. F. Luse is at work this week laying pipes from the spring down to the reservoir, a distance of probably one thousand feet. Two 2½ inch pipes will be used as feeders and are sufficiently large to give adequate water supply. When the pipes are laid, the water will be turned into the reservoir and allowed to stand for probably a week when it will be drawn off and connections made with the main at the old reservoir. Much needless apprehension has been felt by some of our wise (?) ones as to the water supply at the spring and the danger of a water famine, but we can assure them that the water company have carefully considered every point and what has been done by them received careful consideration, so none need have the least fear that a water famine will be the result of the new works. If as expected, the water from the new reservoir will be turned into the main in about five or six days.

Building the Siding.

The work train and crew have been engaged the last week in grading for the new siding at the station. The fill is quite large and requires a great deal of earth. Part already has been laid with ties and rails and near completed. The street crossing at the station has been moved about one rod down to conform with the change in street. When the siding is completed it will be nearly one mile in length and is thought will be sufficient for handling trains during the picnic.

Escaped from Jail.

James Welsh, awaiting trial for highway robbery, and Frank Waite, for criminal assault on a little girl, escaped from the jail at Holidaysburg. They wrenched bars off their iron cots and with them dug a large hole through a three foot stone wall, and with a rope made out of their bed clothes dropped twenty feet to the yard below, and then with a file, which had been furnished to them in jail by friends, filed the lock off the yard gate and made good their escape. There is a liberal reward offered for their arrest.

Arm Shot Off.

William Charles, clerk in the Central hotel, Lock Haven, last week was engaged in a friendly tussle with the porter of the hotel, when the latter picked up a gun which had been left in the room by another party, and not knowing that it was loaded, pointed it at Charles, "in fun," with the remark, "I'll shoot you." And sure enough he did shoot him, the ball penetrating the right elbow and almost severing the arm. Grave fears are entertained for the recovery of Charles.

Killed by Lightning.

On Tuesday afternoon Mrs. William Rebson, resident of White Deer township, Union county, was struck by lightning and instantly killed while on her way from the house to a spring after water. She was aged about 40 years and leaves a family of children. The tin bucket she carried was more than half melted. Although this occurred near a large tree, it was not touched by the fluid. A sister of the deceased was killed by lightning about two weeks ago.

Poisoned by the Ivy.

Section boss, on the railroad, James Smetzler, has been confined for several days to his house from the effects of the poison ivy, which vine he came in contact with while working upon his section. He suffered excruciating pains from it, his face, hands and body being literally covered by the poison. He is gradually improving and it is hoped in a few days will be able to be out again.

Visited Bellefonte.

The Chronic Insane Asylum Committee visited Bellefonte a few days ago, and were royally entertained by a delegation of Bellefonte's business representatives. The committee was driven out to the only available location, near Pleasant Gap, and reported favorably as to the proposed location.

Penn Cave Campmeeting.

The camp meeting of the Evangelical association of Penns valley, will commence to-day, Thursday, in the grove near the Cave. A large number of tenters are expected and good attendance throughout.

A Rolling Stone

Gathers no moss; neither does the dust light on the Philad. Branch's new stock of clothing for spring and summer, as customers keep it moving at figures which captivate all.

—Cabinet's, $1 per dozen.—Lenney's gallery, Centre Hall.

Farm Fertilizers.

The large yield of crops realized from the use of the fertilizers heretofore sold by us, is a sufficient guarantee of our claim that we furnish the most value for the money paid to us, for this line of goods.

Our Champion $25.00, per ton, Ammoniated bone Super-phosphate, is a complete fertilizer and has given an honest return for the money invested.

We guarantee more value for the money invested than is furnished for the same amount of money in any other fertilizer.

Lester's Ammoniated dissolved bone is a straight animal bone Phosphate, which gives satisfaction.

Crocker's Buffalo Ammoniated superphosphate, has earned the claim made for it, an "Honest Fertilizer," which makes crops grow large yield, making the use of the "Buffalo" profitable to the farmer who invests in it.

Dissolved South Carolina rock, is one of the leading fertilizers; and its value consists in the percentage of available phosphoric acid it contains. Farmers will consult their own interests by learning the value of fertilizers before purchasing. We invite a careful inquiry as to the value of fertilizers sold by us. Car load orders receive special attention.

McCALMONT & CO.
23july6t Bellefonte, Pa.

Merit Wins.

We desire to say to our citizens, that for years we have been selling Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Dr. King's New Life Pills, Bucklen's Arnica Salve and Electric Bitters, and have never handled remedies that sells as well or that have given such universal satisfaction. We do not hesitate to guarantee them every time, and we stand ready to refund the purchase price if satisfactory results do not follow their use. These remedies have won there great popularity purely on their merits J. D. Murray's Druggist.

—Morris township, Clearfield county school directors have raised the salary of teachers to $40.

—New clothing, new hats, new furnishing goods, everything new for the coming season is now opened and ready for your inspection at the Philad. Branch, Bellefonte.

—The goods of the Lutheran Bazaar will hereafter be on exhibition in one of the rooms of the church. The goods are for sale all the time. The goods can be seen on Thursday and Saturday of each week.

MRS. W. E. FISCHER,
Treasurer.

—A wagonload of chairs manufactured by the relics of by-gone days, the spinning wheel, in which the principal parts of the wheel are preserved, passed through town last week. They are manufactured by Ad. Harter, of Millheim, and he had no trouble in disposing of the lot.

— A full line of spring clothing has been received at the Philad. Branch, Bellefonte, and can be purchased at very low prices. One of the best cutters is in the employ of Lewins and a perfect fit guaranteed.

The Doctor and Postmaster

Were talking about a case of serious illness, due to a neglected Cold and rapidly going into Consumption, which was promptly cured by Pan-Tina Cough and Consumption Cure. Price 25 and 50 cents. Trial bottles free.

Experience has shown sufferers with Dyspepsia, Biliousness, and Liver Complaint, in fact all diseases arising from a disordered system, that nothing equals Dr. Lee's Liver Regulator for these troubles. Try it. Trial bottles free at J. D. Murray's Drug Store.

Aaronsburg.

Thieves have on two different occasions entered the dwelling of Mrs. Maria Deshler, during her absence in Iowa, and have each time stolen a good many things, including money, wearing apparel and linens. Mrs. Deshler will be home during the week.

Mr. Lawrence Brown's family, formerly of Bellefonte, are boarding at Mrs. Cronimiller's. Mr. Brown came home sick during last week, and was confined to his bed for several days but is again better and has gone back to his business.

Tommy Frank sold his pony to Miss Harter, of Brush valley. The ladies who are fond of horseback riding will have to look elsewhere.

W. H. Philips is remodeling his dwelling house. He has raised it and changed the interior entirely.

The Reformed people of Millheim more than paid for their church at the dedication on last Sunday.

From the Nation's Capitol.

Mr. A. N. Hazen, Washington, D. C., says the Famous Red Flag Oil is a perfect family medicine, and has no equal for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sprains, Cuts, Burns and all bodily pain. Price 25 cents.

CONSUMPTION.—Are you troubled with this terrible disease? If so, take healthy exercise, live in open air, use Pan-Tina Cough and Consumption Cure and be cured; don't delay. Price 25 and 50 cents. Trial bottles free at J. D. Murray's Drug Store.

FARM AT PUBLIC SALE.—THE UNDERsigned Executrix and Executor, will offer on the premises, 1 mile north-east of Potters Mills, Potter township, Centre county, Pa., on

o—o TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1891, o—o

at 2 o'clock p. m., being the farm of Adam Rankin, dec'd., late of Mifflin county, adjoining lands of J. M. Gilliland, H. P. Sankey, Joan Wolf and others, containing

)——(107 ACRES,)——(

more or less.

THE SOIL.—Is Soap stone clay and gravel, and in a good state of cultivation, also good meadow land, which makes this farm desirable for stock raising.

THE BUILDINGS.—Are ample. A large two-story Frame house, large Bank barn, Hog pen, Wash house, Wood house and other outbuildings.

WATER.—There are two wells of good water, one at the house the other at the barn, also running water through the farm.

FRUIT.—There is a fine Apple orchard in good condition, with early and late fruit, also other fruits.

NEIGHBORHOOD.—This is a desirable place to live, convenient to churches, schools, stores and post office.

TERMS.—10 per cent. of the purchase money to be paid cash on day of sale, or in thirty days with approved security, the balance in two equal payments with interest, April 1st, 1892, and April 1st, 1893, deferred payments to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises.

ELLEN RANKIN,
W. W. ROYER,
Executrix and Executor.

Spots on The Sun.

Astronomers have this summer discovered an extraordinarily large number of spots on the sun, and predictions are made of severe atmospheric disturbances. Weather predictions are an uncertain quantity, however, and there is no cause for worry. One thing is certain, Klein's celebrated brands of "Silver Age" and "Duquesne" pure rye whiskies are gaining in public favor every day. A reliable stimulant should always be kept in the house, more especially in summer, when sudden sickness is liable to attack us. "Silver Age" sells at $1.50 and "Duquesne" at $1.25 per full quart. Both are indorsed and prescribed by physicians. You can have Gibson, Finch, Guckenheimer or Overholt at $1.00 per quart, or six quarts for $5.00. Try Klein's Blackberry Brandy, pure juice of the berry, $1.00 per quart. Goods promptly shipped to all parts of the country. Send for complete catalogue and price list, mentioning this paper.

MAX KLEIN,
82 Federal Street, Allegheny, Pa.

Grain Market.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY KURTZ & SON.

White wheat new	80
Red wheat, new	85
Rye	65
Corn	65
Oats new	30
Barley	40

Produce at Stores.

Butter	14
Eggs	14
Lard	7
Shoulders	8
Ham	12
Tallow	4
Potatoes	25
Sides	6

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—Will be offered at public sale, at the late residence of Jacob Arney, dec'd., near the boro of Centre Hall, Centre county, Pa., on

o—o THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER, 24, 1891, o—o

At 1.30 o'clock, the following described real estate of Jacob Arney, dec'd.

No. 1. A farm located on the Brush valley road and adjoining the boro of Centre Hall, on the east containing

)——(135 ACRES,)——(

more or less, 65 acres in good cultivation, the balance in Oak and Chestnut timber. Thereon erected a large 2 story brick

—— DWELLING HOUSE, ——

wash house, ice and wood houses, and other necessary outbuildings. A good bank barn, corn crib, wagon shed and hog pen. Also a variety of choice fruit on the premises.

No. 2. A farm located one mile east of Centre Hall boro, and R. R. station, on Lewisburg & Tyrone R. R., containing

)—(82 ACRES AND 132 PERCHES,)—(

being of the best land in Potter township, 72 acres of which are in very good state of cultivation and balance in young growing timber. The improvements consist of a good

—— DWELLING HOUSE, ——

wash house, bank barn, wagon shed, corn crib, pig pen, etc. Two streams of water running across the farm, and a cistern at the door. Choice apples and other fruit. A very desirable home.

No. 3. A farm situated on the Brush valley road, two miles east of Centre Hall, cantaining

o—o 176 ACRES AND 8 PERCHES, o—o

125 acres of which are well fenced and in excellent state of cultivation, the balance, about 51 acres, is woodland. The improvements thereon, are a large frame

—— DWELLING HOUSE, ——

wash house, and other outbuildings. An extra large bank barn, wagon and buggy sheds, corn crib and pig pen. Constantly flowing water from pipe at both house and barn. Over one hundred apple trees, forty of which are of bearing age, with plenty of other fruit on the premises.

No. 4. Is the undivided one-half of a town property, located on Church street, in the boro of Centre Hall, Pa., containing 48 square rods. Thereon erected a frame dwelling house, large stable and necessary outbuildings. A cistern in the yard, and good fruit on the premises.

No. 5. The undivided ½ of 21 square rods, more or less, of land located on Brush valley road adjoining the eastern line of Centre Hall boro, and property of Byron Garis. No improvements.

Terms.—⅓ of the purchase money to be paid cash on confirmation of sale, ⅓ in one year and the balance in two years, with interest. Five per cent. of purchase money to be paid as soon as property is sold. The deferred payments to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises.

J. J. ARNEY,
B. H. ARNEY,
Executor's

VALUABLE MILL PROPERTY AT ORphan's Court sale.—By virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of Centre county, there will be exposed at public sale, on the premises, at Oak Hall, Pa., Tuesday, October 6th, 1891, at 10 a. m., the following real estate, the property of S. H. Weaver, dec'd: Full Roller Mill, equipped with a complete system of rolls and the latest improved machinery for the manufacture of flour, feed, etc., with a never failing water power for driving the same. In connection with the mill there is a Coal Shed, connected by a switch with the L. & T. railroad.

The property embraces 19 acres and 35 perches of land, thereon erected, in addition to the mill, three Dwelling houses, large bank barn, one stable and all necessary outbuildings.

This mill is well located in a rich farming community and always enjoyed a large and lucrative custom trade, worth at least $2,000 per yaer.

Terms will be made known on day of sale. For information address,

Spangler and Hewes, Atty's.

JAS. C. GILLILAND,
Administrator.

WM. WOLF & SON.

Our patrons will fine special drives for them during this mid-summer season. Many articles are reduced, in order to induce you to buy before the season is too far advanced.

GENTLEMEN

will find their "furnishings" in abundance here, and in Negligee Shirts a special *drop in price* will greet you.

Neck Wear, etc., in abundance and at correspondingly low prices.

End of this week we will have a new line of foot wear for all, men women and children. See the stock before you buy elsewhere,

Call in.

Yours Respectfully,

WM. WOLF & SON.